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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

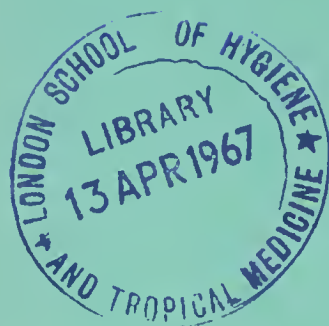
OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951





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ANNUAL REPORTS

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GLASGOW:

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STAFF.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer of Health.

ANDREW G. REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

G. MACLEOD MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DOUGLAS BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CATHERINE B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

ALICE M. INSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.P.H., D.I.H.

MARTHA G. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

(a) ROY R. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Temporary)

(b) JEAN L. WYBAR, M.D., D.C.H. „

Dental Surgeon.

W. GIBSON, L.D.S.

Public Analyst and Chemist.

ANDREW WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK.

Building Inspector.

ALEXANDER FRAME.

Meat Inspector.

ALFRED NIMMO.

Senior Food and Drugs Inspector.

WILLIAM J. IRONS.

Senior Rivers Inspector.

ALEXANDER O. JENNINGS.

Supervisor of Nurses.

C. D. LIGHTBODY, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Supervisor of Midwives.

MARY FRASER, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET M'TAGGART, Dip. Social Science,

(a) Appointed 1/7/50 Resigned 15/10/51.

(b) „ 3/12/51.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Introduction to the Report of Health Conditions in the County
during the year 1951

Statistics.—During the year under review, it can be said that the health conditions in the County as evidenced by the statistics, have shown no marked deviation from the previous year. Deaths from all causes stand at 11·6 per thousand of the population.

The infantile mortality rate at 39·8 per 1,000 live births is again a new low record and maintains the steady decline which has been evinced over the past half century. Now that we are reaching lower figures, it may be difficult year by year to show a continuance of this trend and while the figure is not so low as in some other countries, the continuation of the decline will necessitate intensification of the educative and preventive work by all in the health field as well as by health staffs generally. The present dearth of Health Visitors and the employment of temporary Health Visitors prior to their obtaining the Health Visitor's certificate is a source of worry.

The maternal mortality rate at 1·62 per thousand births constitutes a new low record. The nearest approach was in 1948, when it stood at 1·67 per thousand births.

These two—for Lanarkshire record figures—are evidence of the good work done in the preventive as well as in the curative field. Prevention is proverbially better than cure and the preventive aspect must always be given the support it deserves as shown by the record of past achievement. There must be no slacking of effort.

Attention is drawn to the tabular statement on Page 13 showing the principal causes of death extracted from the return of the Registrar General. Interest is aroused by the number of deaths certified as due to heart disease. To this category, it will be seen, are attributable one third of the total deaths. It might well fall to a preventive

medicine department to enquire into the "Epidemiology" of Arteriosclerosis and Degenerative Heart disease with a view to endeavouring to arrive at some conclusion as to what the preventive measures which might be adopted could be, but it must be frankly stated that at the moment staff is not available to undertake such time consuming research work.

Infectious Diseases.—In this field there was no outstanding incident of particular note. The increase in the numbers of Dysentery still goes on, but it should be noted that of the 467 cases notified only 312 were confirmed. No new preventive measure has come to light during the year, and as stated last year, the control and prevention of this illness must primarily fall on families themselves adopting scrupulously hygienic measures. It should be noted that in every case this advice is given not only by Health Visitors but also by Assistant Medical Officers.

DIPHTHERIA.—The position continues satisfactory, the number of notifications this year being 58 as against 78 last year but this year 10 were confirmed as against 3 last year: of that number eight were not immunised; of the two remaining one was immunised in 1945, and the other in 1941. It happened that in one case a re-activating dose was given one week prior to onset of the disease and in the other case $2\frac{1}{2}$ years prior to the onset. This in no way detracts from the value of immunisation—it was never claimed to be a 100 per cent. guarantee against contracting the disease; there always has been a certain number (about two in every hundred) whose immunity it is impossible to stimulate.

Again I would make the point that should indifference of parents prevail, and there is accordingly, an increasing number of non-immunised children, the figures will undoubtedly rise. It is unfortunate but the fact remains that there is no stimulus to reach this hard core of objectors so potent as a death from diphtheria occurring in their neighbourhood.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—There were 35 notifications with 22 confirmed cases compared with last year's figures of 91 notifications, and 62 confirmed cases. Unfortunately no new "light" has been forthcoming in this field.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The figures dealing with Maternal and Infantile mortality have already been commented upon under Statistics. It is of interest to note, however, that the attendances at Child Welfare Centres are lower this year. This is a distressing feature

but (1) persons already attending their own Doctors are not granted consultations at these Centres unless they come with a letter from their own Doctor : (2) under the National Health Act all persons have a Doctor available to them ; (3) for various reasons we have, owing to staffing difficulties, resignations, illness, etc., had a considerable amount of change of clinic personnel. This latter always adversely affects numbers, and it is regrettable but has been unavoidable.

Last year I indicated that 58 per cent of the Domiciliary Midwifery cases availed themselves of the Gas and Air Analgesia. That figure for the year under review has risen to 63 per cent. All our midwives are now trained in the giving of this analgesic and likewise they have all been given apparatus. This apparatus, with gas cylinders, is heavy, weighing approximately 39 lbs. Moreover, the midwife must take on all occasions her midwifery bag, weighing 13 lbs., and in emergency a maternity outfit, weighing 6 lbs., a total of 58 lbs. There can be, in my view, no doubt that transport of our midwives is, therefore, an essential and in accordance with the Minute of date 21st September, 1949, I am advising Midwives that if they have a car of their own, the appropriate mileage will be granted.

Tuberculosis.—The figures this year justify the hope expressed in last year's report that we had got over the peak of incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The notification figure this year shows a drop of 16 per cent which is very gratifying. Much has been written and said about difficulties arising in connection with tuberculosis as a result of the 1948 Act. That these difficulties have not manifested themselves in this County is due, I think, to the policy of maintaining the Regional Hospital Board's staff in the main Health Office, and not least to the close co-operation existing between the Chest Physician staff and the Health Department ; the work of the two staffs is of necessity closely intermingled and complementary and separation could well lead to very indifferent results. I should like to put on record my appreciation of the co-operation with and the good work done by the Chest Physician staff in their capacity as Tuberculosis Officers.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—The work in this sphere goes on satisfactorily, if slowly. The figures show that a total of 215 persons have been vaccinated. This number is still smaller than it should be, and it is anticipated that when the Preventorium is established there will be a considerable increase as, in accordance with the Scheme as at present given Departmental approval, there are considerable numbers

of children whose parents wish this treatment but who cannot be given it, owing to lack of isolation facilities which a Preventorium provide.

Domestic Help Scheme.—The factor of interest in this scheme during the year was the bringing into force of the new scale of charges approved by the County Council on 10th January. This has had the effect of increasing receipts in spite of the fact that it has reduced the number of requests from households with non-dependants earning reasonable incomes. It is still felt, however, that this scale requires adjustment in so far as it seems to work inequally in the case of young married couples with the larger families as against older people with non-dependants. Administratively this scheme is extremely difficult to handle. The elimination of abuse is particularly difficult for officers of this Department as, in plain words, there seems to be abroad the impression that to circumvent the rules is, if not praiseworthy, justifiable, so long as it does not result in the withdrawal of the service. It seems to me unfortunate that in cases where flagrant disregard of the rules can be proved, disciplinary action or at least withdrawal of the service does not follow. The increase of the supervisory staff to two has enabled me to eliminate a certain amount of the abuse.

It is distressing to note that in the year under review the numbers of applicants for home help by reason of confinement have fallen to one-eighth as against one-fifth last year. Further reference is made to this on page 64.

I also take the opportunity of pointing out that during the year the numbers applying for this service by reason of illness as against those applying by reason of old age were 679 and 284 respectively. This does not give a true indication of the numbers receiving the service who were within the aged category as the great majority of those classified under "Illness" should have been included as "Aged."

It should be emphasised that the inception by the County Council of this permissive scheme does not confer a right on any individual to demand that a Domestic Help be supplied and likewise that the Scheme is not intended entirely to relieve members of a family of their responsibility with regard to their old folks or when sickness occurs, but is merely an alleviation of their difficulties in trying circumstances.

Home Nursing.—The arrangement in the County whereby the existing Nursing Associations carry on this work on behalf of the County Council is working very satisfactorily. There was a slight

increase in the number of cases attended this year, particularly in the Domiciliary Midwifery sphere as was to be expected owing to hospital accommodation difficulties.

It should be recorded that the success of this Scheme is in very large measure due to the great assistance I received from the Management Committee of the Lanarkshire Association for Nurses to whom I am particularly indebted.

Health Education.—The work as set forth in last year's report has been considerably intensified. 40 lectures have been given by myself and members of my staff in the evenings and at times on Sundays. The preparation and delivery of these talks—simple though the said preparation may appear to be—involves a considerable amount of time. The results are difficult at times to see but I gather the impression that people are becoming more health conscious and preventively minded. The work done by the Scottish Council for Health Education is also bearing fruit.

Milk.—The work in connection with the clean milk scheme goes on, and the results are satisfactory but still there is no room for complacency. It is interesting to note that the numbers of graded herds are still rising, the greatest increase being in the Tuberculin Tested at the expense of Standard. It will be remembered that Standard herds, in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951, are to cease on 30th September, 1954.

Here, as in other spheres, there is a hard core of producers who are not in all respects coming up to requirements, and it may well be when milk supplies become adequate that more rigid disciplinary action will require to be considered, as for example, in ordinary farms the withdrawal of registration.

Acknowledgments.—

As heretofore, I should like to acknowledge the help I have received from the Committees and from the County Council.

To Heads of Departments and all my staff for their loyal support and assistance, I offer my thanks.

ANDREW G. REEKIE,
County Medical Officer.

STATISTICS

		Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population Census, 1951	...	306,533	6,219	1,437	314,189
Population estimated, 1951 (June)		305,463	8,058	1,434	314,955
Live Births (corrected)	...	5,829	114	19	5,962
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	...	245	4	—	249
Still Births (corrected)	...	191	3	1	195
Deaths (corrected)	...	3,512	101	31	3,644
Infantile Deaths (corrected)	...	236	—	1	237
Marriages Registered	...	2,078	111	16	2,205

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 78,896 and 450 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

			Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward)	...		76,644	441
Burgh of Biggar	...	...	477	5
Burgh of Lanark	...	...	1,775	4
			<u>78,896</u>	<u>450</u>

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

					Infants under 1 year.	
Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1936-40	5,866	19·26	3,632	12·01	450	76·7
1941-45	6,184	19·3	3,564	12·0	425	68
1946-50	6,500	20·6	3,584	11·4	315	48
1951	5,962	18·9	3,644	11·6	237	40

The following is a summary of the principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's return :—

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	132
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	22
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	490

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	66
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	1,017
Other Diseases of Heart	...	79
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	51
	—————	1,213

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	...	45
Pneumonia	...	124
Bronchitis	...	145
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	56
	—————	370

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	27
Appendicitis	...	12
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	21
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	4
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	28
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	4
Other Diseases of Liver	...	19
Other Digestive Diseases	...	11
	—————	126

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	460
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	57
	—————	522

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1951.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	25	14	2
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	2	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	58	10	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	467	312	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	3	3	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	81	76	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	—	—	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	3	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	642	642	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	45	19	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	64	31	7
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	1,056	847	124
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	35	22	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	27	24	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	12	12	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	519	492	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	1	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	527	500	132
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	142	108	22
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	6	5	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	1,572	1,560	7
Total				5,287	4,679	305

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

					Total.	Removed to Hospital.
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	753	11
Measles	...	...	...	...	642	24
Total					1,395	35

**Acute Infective Jaundice, Anthrax, Plague, Smallpox, Typhus
Fever, Glanders, Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.**

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

					Primary Vaccination	Re- Vaccination
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	...				2,492	280
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day					—	120
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	...	...	...	...	—	152
No local Reaction	...	...	...	...	103	66
Total					2,595	618

In addition to the above figures three persons were revaccinated but they left the area before inspection.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

Table D1 shows the number of cases notified and deaths registered during the year and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates.

TABLE D1.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	654	19	2.9	2.20	0.63
1946-50	175	3	1.72	0.56	0.109
1951	58	—	—	0.18	—

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 48 cases as follows :—croup, 1 ; tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 32 ; laryngitis, 2 ; positive swab, 2 ; scarlet fever, 3 ; other conditions, 8.

The number of cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below :—

Month.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
Cases	5	6	8	7	5	8	—	5	—	3	6	5	58
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All Ages					
Cases	1	14	22	13	6	2	—						58
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—

The number of cases removed to hospital was 58 or 100 per cent. of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 4 cases prior to admission to hospital.

During the year 234,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this practitioners were supplied with 60,000 units direct from the County Health Department.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time ...	4,130	2,024	6,154
Reactivating doses ...	1,416	6,184	7,600

Scarlet Fever.

Table D II shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the year and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	999	2	0.2	3.23	0.05
1946-50 ...	718	1	0.14	2.27	0.012
1951 ...	519	—	—	1.64	—

The number of cases removed to hospital was 432 or 83·23 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases	...	4	199	290	14	6	5	1	519

Altered diagnoses:— After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 27 cases as follows :—tonsillitis, 2 ; rubella, 2 ; measles, 8 ; dermatitis, 1 ; chickenpox, 1 ; urticaria, 2 ; coryza, 1 ; gastro-enteritis, 1 ; doubtful scarlet fever, 1 ; other conditions, 6. In 2 other cases no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

NOTIFICATION in Relation to Housing Accommodation.

The following statement shows the various sizes of houses from which patients were notified :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	33	105	145	104	27	11	7	432
Home	...	—	10	37	29	4	7	—	87
Total	...	33	115	182	133	31	18	7	519

Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the year and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	20	1	5·0	0·06	0·03
1946-50	13	1	7·73	0·04	0·025
1951	6	—	—	0·019	—

The monthly and age incidence of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	6
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.				
Cases	...	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	6				
Deaths	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

In every instance hospitalisation was carried out, and in one case the diagnosis was found to require revision to pulmonary tuberculosis.

For observation purposes and in addition to the foregoing figures, 3 patients were also removed to hospital. These were later discharged with negative findings.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Twenty-five cases, 2 deaths. All the cases were treated in Hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in 11 cases, as follows:—benign lymphocytic meningitis, 1; meningitis, 1; cervical adenitis, 1; pneumonia, 3; influenza, 3; negative 2.

Pneumonia.

Eleven hundred and twenty cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 1,031 cases being notified, and 89 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

Six hundred and ninety-one cases, or 61·69 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the year and the quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50, with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial</i>					
<i>Average—</i>					
1941-45 ...	1,092	161	14·8	3·69	5·46
1946-50 ...	948	133	14·03	3·01	4·23
1951 ...	1,120	124	11·07	3·55	3·93

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *124, giving a fatality-rate of 11·07 per cent., and a death-rate of 0·393 per 1,000 of the population.

The monthly distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	292	133	114	77	70	69	48	43	33	65	71	105	1,120
Deaths ...	11	19	15	11	8	10	12	7	1	13	6	11	124

*This figure does not include 7 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, these deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenzal Group.

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table :—

	All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary ...	1,056	137	231	116	79	140	167	186
Influenzal ...	64	3	6	5	8	11	17	14
Total ...	1,120	140	237	121	87	151	184	200
Deaths ...	124	23	3	2	2	5	22	67
Fatality-rate ...	11.07	16.42	1.26	1.65	2.3	3.31	11.95	33.5

Of the 124 deaths from pneumonia, 19 had taken place before notification was received, 84 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 21 the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained :—

	Over Not												stated.	Total.
Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	
Fatal Cases														
Notified ...	—	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	21

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 986 cases, as follows :—

	Over												Died before	
Day of illness ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	notification.
Cases Notified...	9	46	89	121	112	122	107	73	48	49	30	27	134	19

Facilities for the treatment of Pneumonia :—

Cases treated at home, 429 ; 85 deaths. Cases treated in hospital, 691 ; 39 deaths. Total cases, 1,120 ; 124 deaths.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Number of Apartments.

		1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Others	Total.
Home	...	32	83	142	93	20	15	44	429
Hospital	...	102	164	230	111	42	13	29	691
Total	...	134	247	372	204	62	28	73	1,120

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the year under review, while the incidence did not reach that which occurred last year or in 1947, it was still considerably higher than the average for the past ten years (excluding the years 1947 and 1950), being 4. The monthly and geographical distribution of the cases is shown in the accompanying table.

Prior to September seven cases were notified. They were of a sporadic nature occurring in the months of January, June, July and August. A sudden increase in the number of notifications, however, occurred about the middle of September attaining its peak during October.

The first case, a boy of 1 year residing in Bothwell, was notified on 18th January. The second did not occur till the beginning of June, and from then onwards cases continued to be notified till the end of the year, reaching a total of 35 ; of this number 22 were confirmed.

INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the geographical distribution and time of onset of the 22 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1951. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Lesmahagow Parish</i>													
Kirkmuirhill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Coalburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Carstairs Parish</i>													
Carstairs Junction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Hamilton Parish</i>													
Quarter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Bothwell Parish</i>													
Bothwell ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newarthill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bellshill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
New Stevenston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambusnethan Parish</i>													
Newmains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Waterloo ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Torbothie ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Shotts Parish</i>													
Hartwood ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>													
Cambuslang ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
<i>Cadder Parish</i>													
Bishopbriggs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>New Monkland Parish</i>													
Plains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Old Monkland Parish</i>													
Baillieston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Broomhouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Burgh of Lanark</i>													
Lanark ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	6	4	4	22

It will be observed that as in 1950 the cases were spread throughout the County.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Table II shows the distribution of the cases according to age and sex.

POLIOMYELITIS—1951.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1-5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	3	5	5
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	1	3	1	3	14	8

There was again a preponderance of males over females in the ratio of 14 to 8. Only one case was under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 10, occurred in the 5-15 age group and there was a marked decline in each succeeding decennial group.

One case ended fatally, giving a death rate of 4·54 per cent. of the total confirmed cases. The fatal case was a male, aged 35 years.

Of the 20 confirmed cases removed to hospital, 19 were admitted to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, and 1 to Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow.

Of the remaining 2 cases, both were detected in the late stage of the disease and required out-patient treatment only.

In the 13 cases admitted to hospital and proved not to be suffering from poliomyelitis, the diagnosis was revised as follows :—clinically negative, 3 ; chickenpox, 1 ; hysteria, 1 ; ocular paralysis, 1 ; rheumatism, 1 ; infective poly-neuritis, 1 ; septicaemia, 1 ; bronchial carcinoma, 1 ; meningismus, 1, bronchitis, 1 ; tonsillitis, 1.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Three cases. Two were discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths, the other case having been an inmate of a mental institution. The duration of illness in both cases which had not been notified was 6 years and 30 years respectively.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 1,572 notifications were received and of these cases 46 or 2·92 per cent., were removed to hospital. No information was available to the Public Health Department regarding two patients. Of the remaining 1,570, 242 had received inoculation either before or during the illness.

Table D V shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past two years with relative rates.

TABLE D V.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases,	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1950	... 1,042	8	0·769	3·27	0·25
1951	... 1,572	7	0·445	4·99	0·22

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages
Cases	...	183	926	455	5	2	1	—	1,572

Condition of the patients was stated to be :—

Severe, 271 ; medium, 460 ; mild, 766 ; not stated, 73 ; no information, 2.

Particulars received in respect of immunisation against whooping cough were :—

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.
124	118	1,328

Seven deaths were registered. In one case immunisation was commenced two weeks previous to the onset of the illness but in the other six none was immunised and in no immunised case coming to our knowledge was the disease classifiable as other than mild.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,996 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters, as follows :—

Measles	642	Ringworm	42
Scabies	55	Itch	—
Conjunctivitis	3	Impetigo	40
Eczema	—	German Measles	21
Mumps	440	Chickenpox	753

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	171
Treatment given (a) at Clinics	409
(b) Domiciliary	—
Total	580

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is now a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board, and clinics are held at four centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge ; Oak Lodge, Hamilton ; Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell ; and Wishaw Hospital.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, give the number of new cases from the County dealt with during the year :—

Syphilis	20
Gonorrhoea	14
Chancroid	—
Non-specific venereal infection	28
Condition other than venereal	68
	130

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Lunacy.

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 264 cases who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number, 139 entered on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here has not to be taken as the actual number of admissions to Hartwood Mental Hospital during the year, as under the new Regulations, patients may be admitted at the instance of friends, quite apart from reference to a Local Authority.

Throughout the year, 20 patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and the supervisory visitation of such cases was undertaken. Six cases were placed under guardianship throughout the year, having previously had a term of probation. In many instances reports were given to the Medical Superintendent of Hartwood Mental Hospital on home conditions of patients, in order to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients, or to ensure that on their discharge the patients had a proper home to which to go.

Mental Deficiency.

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 16 cases. In 1 case the intimation was in error, and in 2 instances the cases were already in Institutions and required re-certification. In the remaining 13 cases each home was visited and reported upon with the result that, in 4 cases removal to Birkwood House Institution was carried out, and in 9 cases no action was taken, as the parents decided to be responsible for the proper care and maintenance of the children. In addition to the 4 admissions mentioned above, 25 other cases were admitted to Birkwood House Institution throughout the year.

It is pleasing to note that the waiting-list for admission of cases to a Mental Institution for Children is exhausted. There are difficulties arising with regard to admission of Adult Mental Defectives (cases over 16 years of age). At the present time the waiting-list for this class is 5 and will gradually be added to. The 5 cases are not urgent but, if a really difficult case should arise, it will present a problem.

Special reports on home conditions were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request in 105 cases, while reports were submitted on cases, where, owing to some circumstance or other, a special review of the cases was taken by the General Board of Control. The normal visitation and supervision of Boarded-out Mental Defectives in the County was also carried out throughout the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

MORTALITY.—The following table shows the figure for the year 1939, the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 and for 1951.

DEATH RATES.—The death rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows. (The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951
Respiratory	·49 (·54)	·59 (·62)	·67 (·60)	·43 (·37)
Non-Respiratory	·15 (·16)	·19 (·20)	·12 (·10)	·07 (·06)

Return of number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death :—

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	68	68	9	13
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	16	4	1	3
Notified less than 1 month before death	3	2	2	3
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	2	1	1	2
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	6	4	—	1
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	4	8	5	2
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	10	13	—	1
Notified over 2 years before death	27	36	—	1
Total	68	68	9	13
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	3	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	11	23	—	—

Incidence.

NEW CASES.—Return of cases notified during the year.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

		Age-Groups									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	... { Males	1	4	9	9	68	64	37	57	11	260
	Females	—	1	3	10	129	77	22	21	4	267
	Total	1	5	12	19	197	141	59	78	15	527
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	3	26	15	6	12	5	2	3	—	72
	Females	2	16	9	9	21	7	1	3	2	70
	Total	5	42	24	15	33	12	3	6	2	142
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	4	30	24	15	80	69	39	60	11	332
	Females	2	17	12	19	150	84	23	24	6	337
	Total	6	47	36	34	230	153	62	84	17	669

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statement :—

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

		Age-Groups									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	... { Males	1	2	5	9	66	60	36	55	11	245
	Females	—	—	2	9	126	74	22	18	4	255
	Total	1	2	7	18	192	134	58	73	15	500
Non-Respiratory	... { Males	2	18	11	4	9	3	2	3	—	52
	Females	2	10	6	7	18	7	1	3	2	56
	Total	4	28	17	11	27	10	3	6	2	108
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	... { Males	3	20	16	13	75	63	38	58	11	297
	Females	2	10	8	16	144	81	23	21	6	311
	Total	5	30	24	29	219	144	61	79	17	608

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, and for the year 1951 ; and how the 1951 cases were ascertained.

						Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	...	...	...	...	...	316	216
1941-45	...	...	...	...	...	463	253
1946-50	...	...	...	...	...	630	199
1951	...	...	...	...	...	527	142
Notified by General Practitioner	...				...	362*	46
Notified by Hospitals	...	...			...	108	80
Transfers from other authorities	...				...	37	12
Notified on death	...	...			...	20	4
						<u>527</u>	<u>142</u>
						<u><u>527</u></u>	<u><u>142</u></u>

*Included in this figure are 16 cases disclosed through the Mass Radiography Unit.

The types of the new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification :—

					1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951
Superficial Glands	...	...			61	99	68	47
Abdomen	...	...	...		42	33	23	18
Bones and Joints	...	...			59	59	60	28
Meninges	...	...	...		39	41	32	24
Special Organs	...	...	...		9	12	13	25
Lupus	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	—
General	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	—
					<u>216</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>142</u>

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 380 cases, or 72 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 177 cases, or 47 per cent., and negative results in 203 cases, or 53 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 147 cases or 28 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons :—No spit, 116 ; died before or soon after notification, 18 ; refused, 3 ; other reasons, 10.

The housing conditions of confirmed new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were as follows :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total cases ...	...	45	83	164	122	57
Bed to self ...	...	2	26	26	14	3
Room to self	...	2	27	97	84	43

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 500, the above table shows 471, the remaining 29 being :—institutional cases, 12 ; no information, 17.

Cases on Record.

			Cases in Dis- trict at begin- ning of Year	New Cases	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER				Cases not yet Con- firmed	Con- firmed Cases in Dis- trict at end of Year		
					Died	Disease Arr'ted	Diag. Re- vised	Left Dis- trict				
<i>Respiratory.</i>												
1946	...	...	1,753	605	227	20	42	74	4	1,991
1947	...	...	1,995	595	262	31	24	83	5	2,185
1948	...	...	2,190	599	261	69	18	98	8	2,335
1949	...	...	2,343	721	241	116	42	96	13	2,556
1950	...	...	2,569	633	179	131	43	116	6	2,727
1951	...	...	2,733	527	155	83	41	97	8	2,876
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>												
1946	...	...	1,215	243	70	46	50	22	4	1,266
1947	...	...	1,270	220	60	78	28	24	7	1,293
1948	...	...	1,300	203	38	85	40	33	6	1,301
1949	...	...	1,307	185	28	150	28	32	3	1,251
1950	...	...	1,254	150	23	161	35	72	10	1,103
1,951	...	...	1,113	142	32	125	32	27	15	1 024

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1951, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

				NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
				Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
<i>Respiratory.</i>													
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found ...			Males	—	2	5	12	203	176	95	79	6	578
			Females	—	1	—	13	375	197	70	24	—	680
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found ...			Males	—	1	3	22	151	132	51	80	5	445
			Females	—	2	8	24	249	115	61	31	3	493
3. Sputum or other material not examined ...			Males	—	4	11	36	132	40	33	28	3	287
			Females	1	9	13	32	196	97	30	13	2	393
Total	...	...		1	19	40	139	1,306	757	340	255	19	2,876
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>													
1. Abdominal ...			Males	—	9	5	2	10	—	—	1	—	27
			Females	—	11	—	12	19	12	5	3	1	63
2. Spine ...			Males	—	9	8	11	24	15	11	4	1	83
			Females	1	11	3	8	19	24	6	7	1	80
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine) ...			Males	—	20	26	20	24	16	2	10	—	118
			Females	—	10	17	23	33	10	5	7	2	107
4. Superficial glands ...			Males	—	35	60	36	21	11	5	2	1	171
			Females	—	33	42	44	54	20	11	1	4	209
5. Lupus ...			Males	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	9
			Females	—	2	—	5	1	6	9	3	1	27
6. Other parts or organs ...			Males	1	14	12	9	16	7	9	4	1	73
			Females	1	10	7	3	23	6	6	—	1	57
Total	...	...		3	164	180	173	244	129	74	43	14	1,024
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Total				4	183	220	312	1,550	886	414	298	33	3,900

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the School Health Department; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons stated below :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Given to S.H.D.	227	373	134	89	87	111
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer ...	115	85	146	163	112	115
Left school	92	71	95	119	72	95
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register ...	4	7	6	8	11	3
For further investigation	6	—	3	5	6	1
Left district	12	7	38	28	22	15
Died	1	—	4	3	1	1

Treatment.

Table showing number of cases which received Hospital treatment

					NUMBER OF PATIENTS					
					In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions*	In Institutions on December 31	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respiratory	...	†Adults	Males	163	172	149	17	3	166	
			Females	197	238	217	14	4	200	
		Children	Males	11	43	28	—	1	25	
			Females	17	26	24	1	—	18	
Non-Respiratory	...	†Adults	Males	25	38	32	2	1	28	
			Females	25	44	35	4	2	28	
		Children	Males	37	42	30	10	2	37	
			Females	20	30	21	2	4	23	
Total	...	...	...	495	633	536	50	17	525

*In column 4 those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 those who were in final residence under 28 days.

†All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

Hospital beds occupied by cases from the area as at 31st December, 1948, and in subsequent years are :—

					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	...	...	...	...	273	92
1949	...	...	...	...	312	113
1950	...	...	...	...	388	107
1951	...	...	...	...	409	116

Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	201
Number of Group I recommendations ...	...	146
Number of Group II recommendations	...	39
Number of Group III recommendations	...	16
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	127
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	109
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	12
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	6
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	86

The following table shows the number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at 31st December, 1951, and period of waiting since recommendation.

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing—361.

			PERIOD OF WAITING			
	TOTAL		Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months
Spit positive cases	210	44	26	38	102
Spit negative cases	...	151	25	24	23	79
Total	...	361	69	50	61	181

Domiciliary Care.

Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive Institutional treatment, were kept under supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurse Health Visitors in co-operation with the family doctor.

Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted :—

			1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951
Number of visits	...	...	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	31,673
			*Average.			

Home Nursing.—District Nurses paid 6,157 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

Domestic Helps.—Home Helps attended at 145 tuberculous households during the year.

Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.—The Central Store issued 121 outfits of bed and bedding and 81 other articles on loan to tuberculous patients.

Additional Nourishment.—Free extra nourishment was supplied as under :—

				Cases	Cost	Quantity
1950	...	...	...	2,128	£19,373	120,655 gallons Milk
1951	...	...	...	2,015	£19,535	107,660 gallons Milk

Rehabilitation.

During the year 36 Pulmonary cases had D.P.I (X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Ex-Service Patients.—At the end of the year there were 286 “accepted” pensioners on the Register.

Contact Investigation.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.—The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carlisle and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.C.G. vaccination of those agreeable and medically suitable is carried out. The response has been good and there appears generally to be a desire for vaccination when its aims are explained by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitor.

Segregation is achieved by (a) the infecting case being out of the house, (b) the vaccinee being out of the infectious house, (c) vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers soon after their birth without initial tuberculin testing.

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year :—

I.—NUMBER OF CONTACTS TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME.

Result		AGE GROUPS												Total tests performed	
		Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and over			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Positive	...	11	10	50	65	68	51	38	57	8	11	—	2	175	196
Negative	...	33	42	113	112	80	55	36	31	2	6	—	—	264	246
Total	...	44	52	163	177	148	106	74	88	10	17	—	2	439	442

Since there is at present no preventorium accommodation available many of the tests were initial ones only. The number of negatives would likely be reduced in pre-vaccination tests.

II.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

				Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Group				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a)	Nurses	...	...	34	178	5	36	4	24
(b)	Medical students	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Contacts	...	...	439	442	264	246	113	74
(d)	Others	...	...	17	20	9	12	—	—

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The births registered, corrected for transfers, were as follows :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 5,713	5,962	2,942	2,771	18.9
Illegitimate ... 249				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	195	94	101	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 5,959.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
112	2,747	5	31	3,064	5,959

In addition 38 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 7 were discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,004. Of this figure, 5,797 were live-born and 207 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors, and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1951.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS			NUMBER OF VISITS			ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT			INFANT DEATHS									
	Registered		Stillborn	Notified		First (0-1 Year). Years).	Subsequent		Total or with Handy- woman	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	Alive			Still- born	Children (0-5 Years).														
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate			(1-5 Years).		Mothers Special												
No. I	114	2	5	1	119	4	113	7	1,516	83	86	1,805	2	30	27	3	51	5	43.1
No. II	303	13	4	—	319	7	341	35	4,166	597	116	5,255	2	27	110	2	200	11	34.8
No. III	402	16	14	—	434	16	427	84	5,349	304	81	6,245	4	74	98	5	246	15	35.9
No. IV	478	21	14	—	512	16	700	44	11,279	4,711	533	17,267	2	40	311	8	339	29	58.1
No. V	408	11	12	1	425	12	511	24	6,959	483	260	8,237	6	109	177	7	212	21	50.1
No. VI	1,517	80	82	4	1,610	83	1,356	52	15,627	744	777	18,556	12	79	590	23	652	51	31.9
No. VII	583	14	20	—	592	20	660	40	11,020	657	642	13,019	11	147	169	1	332	33	55.3
No. VIII	447	20	14	—	471	14	599	17	6,818	461	519	8,414	4	76	112	—	407	26	55.6
No. IX	1,153	32	30	2	1,190	32	1,402	97	18,190	1,261	1,806	22,756	9	124	497	18	754	46	38.8
Biggar Burgh	21	—	—	—	18	—	30	3	543	82	4	662	—	6	9	3	12	1	47.0
Lanark Burgh	100	4	3	—	107	3	110	2	1,298	107	253	1,770	—	22	4	—	84	—	—
	5,526	213	198	8	5,797	207	6,249	405	82,765	9,490	5,077	103,986	52	734	2,104	70	3,289	238	41.5

*Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

Corrected live births registered ... 5,962

Corrected still births registered ... 195

Corrected infant deaths registered ... 237

NOTE.—Total "First Visits (0.1 year)" should equal total of "Attendant at Confinement."

It will be noted from Table M 1 that there is a considerable increase in the number of subsequent visits to children (0-5 years) and a large decrease in the number of special visits paid. This is accounted for by withdrawing the Nurse Health Visitors from routine visitation in connection with the Domestic Help Scheme, thus allowing more time to be devoted to the care of infants and children.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,084 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 46 (0·8%) were attended by medical practitioners alone ; 711 (11·7%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives : 2,079 (34·2%) by certified midwives : 3,179 (52·3%) occurred in institutions : and in the case of 69 (1·1%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 207 and the Health Visitor enquired into 165 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows :—Doctor alone, 6 (3·6%) : Doctor and Midwife, 23 (13·9%) : Midwife, 25 (15·1%) : 1 (0·6%) was born before the arrival of an attendant : institution cases, 110 (66·7%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows :—

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	...	33·7%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	...	11·7%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	...	0·8%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	...	52·6%
B.B.A.	...	...	...	...	1·1%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 237 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 39·8 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M 1.

Table M II shows the deaths arranged according to group-causes and age periods.

TABLE M. II.

AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks. 1-2	2-3	3-4	Rate per 1,000		Months. 3-6	6-9	9-12	Total. -12	Rate per 1,000 live births.
				Total. -4	live births.					
1. Prematurity ...	62	2	—	64	11.2	2	—	—	66	11.5
Congenital Hydro- cephalus ...	—	1	—	1	0.2	—	1	—	3	0.5
Congenital Malfor- mation ...	11	2	—	16	2.8	5	—	—	22	3.8
Congenital Heart ...	3	—	—	5	0.9	1	1	—	7	1.2
Atelectasis ...	12	—	—	12	2.1	1	1	—	14	2.4
Injury at Birth ...	9	—	—	10	1.7	—	—	—	10	1.7
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	1	—	3	0.5	3	1	—	7	1.2
3. Diarrhoea ...	1	1	—	2	0.3	9	7	—	21	3.7
4. Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	2	0.3	10	10	1	25	4.4
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	0.5
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
5. Tuberculosis— Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	0.3
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	0.7
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0.3
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	0.9
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
9. Other Causes ...	15	2	1	19	3.3	10	7	1	42	7.3
Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)	115	8	9	134	23.3	48	34	7	238	43.5
Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)	20.0	1.4	1.6	0.2	23.3	8.4	5.9	2.6	43.5*	

*Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer)—39.8

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895	...	...	...	...	124·1	126·3
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	112·0	112·9
1931-1935	...	...	...	...	80·5	80·7
1936-1940	...	...	...	...	76·6	75·8
1941	...	...	...	...	83·8	83·0
1942	...	...	...	...	68·8	69·3
1943	...	...	...	...	67·2	65·0
1944	...	...	...	...	65·1	65·0
1945	...	...	...	...	57·1	56·2
1946	...	...	...	...	53·8	53·8
1947	...	...	...	...	50·5	55·8
1948	...	...	...	...	49·8	44·7
1949	...	...	...	...	45·5	41·4
1950	...	...	...	...	41·3	38·6
1951	...	...	...	...	39·8	37·4

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 10, equal to a rate of 1·62 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1944 are as follows :—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.	
1910-1914	...	...	...	...	4·93	5·8
1915-1919	...	...	...	...	4·61	6·1
1920-1924	...	...	...	...	6·83	6·3
1925-1929	...	...	...	...	5·82	6·6
1930-1934	...	...	...	...	6·28	6·2
1935-1939	...	...	...	...	4·34	5·2
1940-1944	...	...	...	...	4·60	3·9
1945	2·65	2·12	2·8
1946	2·23		2·2
1947	2·02		2·0
1948	1·67		1·5
1949	2·01		1·3
1950	1·72		1·1
1951	1·62		1·1

Table M III gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M III.

Centres.			No. of Sessions	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ...	...	...	21	186	162	76
Baillieston	...	...	45	1,741	1,000	540
Bellshill ...	...	...	48	3,240	2,562	847
Bishopbriggs	...	...	48	1,307	972	470
Blantyre	...	...	48	1,628	1,197	375
Cadzow ...	...	...	48	1,076	723	391
Cambuslang	...	...	48	1,973	1,349	497
Carluke ...	...	...	21	499	441	99
Chapelhall	...	...	22	256	247	103
Chryston	...	...	48	1,924	1,674	657
Lanark ...	...	...	47	1,035	814	410
Larkhall	...	...	45	2,742	2,250	645
Lesmahagow	...	...	48	1,214	992	298
Newarthill	...	...	48	1,021	942	102
Newmains	...	...	48	1,704	1,143	530
New Stevenston	...	...	48	1,308	1,109	376
Shotts ...	...	...	45	1,234	847	377
Tannochside	...	...	48	1,090	1,020	103
Strathaven	...	...	48	534	337	197
Uddingston	...	...	48	1,253	914	476
			870	26,965	20,695	7,569

Table M IV. gives the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M. IV

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances.	
					Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch	...	...	22	215	168	117
Biggar	...	...	20	181	212	80
Bankhead	...	...	20	33	224	115
Blackwood	...	...	20	169	157	20
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	20	175	172	9
Calderbank	...	...	21	353	319	45
Carmyle	...	...	21	401	440	68
Carstairs	...	...	20	28	202	65
Cleland	...	...	21	143	140	16
Coalburn	...	...	21	223	175	39
Douglas	...	...	22	387	344	74
Douglas Water	...	...	20	15	226	47
East Kilbride	...	...	20	37	272	26
Forth	...	...	20	43	43	—
Glenboig	...	...	22	360	396	89
Harthill	...	...	22	542	502	43
Law	...	...	22	288	362	85
Newton	...	...	18	99	92	46
Overtown	...	...	22	418	420	21
Salsburgh	...	...	22	332	317	40
Shettleston	...	...	21	557	536	95
Stonehouse	...	...	24	287	283	26
			461	5,286	6,002	1,166

Table M. V shows the number of sessions held and the number of First Visits and Re-visits made by mothers, infants and children.

TABLE M. V
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		First Visit.	Total.	Post-natal and others.		First Visit.	Total.	Under 1 year. Over 1 year.	
				First Visit.	Total.			First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	21	2	3	23	61	63	151	40	160
Baillieston ...	45	—	1	35	49	167	488	80	327
Bellshill ...	48	1	1	69	181	201	531	143	544
Bishopbriggs ...	48	3	3	17	74	79	454	25	260
Blantyre ...	48	1	1	29	52	119	302	125	273
Cambuslang ...	48	2	2	60	128	152	367	153	496
Cadzow ...	48	1	1	23	68	52	245	32	211
Carlisle ...	21	—	—	4	13	65	140	39	146
Chapelhall ...	22	—	1	12	41	45	147	35	151
Chryston ...	48	5	8	40	175	135	473	61	312
Lanark ...	47	2	2	28	89	109	490	66	344
Larkhall ...	45	—	—	33	49	124	213	117	275
Lesmahagow ...	48	1	1	13	19	69	153	58	120
Newarthill ...	48	2	2	28	77	109	342	53	310
Newmains ...	48	—	—	16	52	113	422	43	134
New Stevenston ...	48	—	1	21	77	87	367	48	302
Shotts ...	45	—	—	28	65	151	509	55	256
Strathaven ...	22	—	—	2	3	26	51	31	81
Tannochside ...	48	—	—	42	76	119	414	50	188
Uddingston ...	48	—	1	34	57	98	359	62	249
844		20	28	557	1,406	2,083	6,618	1,316	5,139

TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement :—

Cases examined at			First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	32	7	101
Bellshill	...	...	43	46	222
Blantyre	...	...	21	12	56
Cambuslang	...	...	20	14	133
Lanark	...	...	26	21	91
Larkhall	...	...	42	37	91
Shotts	...	...	19	14	53
203				151	747

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year 58 mothers and 127 children were recommended for treatment and of these 53 mothers and 108 children attended the Dental Surgeons.

Centre.	Mothers.		Children.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Airdrie	5	4	4	3
Baillieston	1	1	15	14
Bellshill	21	19	45	35
Bishopbriggs	—	—	—	—
Blantyre	—	—	10	8
Cadzow	4	3	—	—
Cambuslang	1	1	3	3
Carluke	—	—	3	3
Chapelhall	—	—	1	1
Chryston	—	—	1	—
Lanark	—	—	2	2
Larkhall	3	3	1	—
Lesmahagow	3	3	1	1
Newarthill	12	11	13	13
Newmains	1	1	—	—
New Stevenston	1	1	12	12
Shotts	2	2	6	5
Strathaven	—	—	1	1
Tannochside	4	4	4	3
Uddingston	—	—	5	4
	58	53	127	108

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

During the year 245 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 380, giving a total of 625 attendances.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
10	131	116	121	118

It will be noted that the numbers of sessions, visits, etc., are much less than in previous years. This has been due to the illness of the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. Every endeavour has been made by this Department through the Executive Officer of the Regional Hospital Board to supply a substitute but it was found impossible by the Board to procure one.

PREMATURE BABIES.

During the year 31 First Visits and 836 Re-visits were paid by the nurse trained in the care of premature babies.

Special equipment is provided on loan where there are no facilities in the home for the adequate care of the child.

Provision is also made for the supply of special food if this is requested on medical grounds.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1951 :—

					Mothers.	Children.
No. of persons supplied with Medical Comforts					134	1,944
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>						
Virol	...	...	...	...	1,774 lbs.	
Virolax	...	...	...	...	8,972 lbs.	
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	...	309 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Maltoline	...	...	...	...	850 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	...	157 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	...	7,579 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	60 ozs.	
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	216 ozs.	
Adexolin	...	...	...	...	5,345 bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Total cost to Local Authority	...	...	...	...	£865 18 10	
Amount recovered by Local Authority					—	
Nett Cost	...	...	...	...	£865 18 10	

On 1st July, 1940, the Ministry of Food introduced a scheme for the provision of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The County Health Department is co-operating in the distribution of the National Dried Milk through the local Child Welfare Centres.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.				Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill	...	...	...	5/10/42	38·8	30·5	7,621
Cambuslang	...	...	...	12/10/42	41·8	34·5	8,646
Baillieston	...	...	...	1/3/43	37·2	24·8	6,203
Blantyre	...	...	...	19/4/43	39·9	31·0	7,754
Larkhall	...	...	...	17/5/43	36·9	27·4	6,844
Newmains	...	...	...	1/11/43	41·7	29·8	7,463

MEALS SUPPLIED TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

				Total Attendance.		Average Daily Attendance.	
				Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Cambuslang	...	...	...	1,715	1,845	6·9	7·4
Commenced 27/3/44.							
Bellshill	...	...	...	1,272	1,101	5·1	4·4
Commenced 31/7/44.							
Blantyre	...	...	...	713	650	2·8	2·6
Commenced 4/9/44.							
Baillieston	...	...	...	1,502	1,643	6·1	6·7
Commenced 2/10/44.							
Chryston	...	...	...	1,215	1,562	5·0	6·4
Commenced 7/5/45.							

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of visits for the year.

	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	63	892	955
Caldercruix	83	1,049	1,132
Carmichael-Anstruther	24	512	536
Carnwath	31	307	338
Clydeside	46	522	568
Crawford	3	195	198
Forth	156	2,183	2,339
Glassford	36	314	350
Leadhills	18	230	248
Quarter	15	295	310
Stonehouse	90	1,088	1,178

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are eight Nursing Homes in the County registered by the Local Authority. These are inspected regularly by the County Medical Officer and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer. The conditions of their registrations are broadly well maintained and the patients appear to be happy, contented, well fed and cared for. The total number of beds so approved is 195.

Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Acts,
1915 and 1927.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 113 midwives (99 resident within and 14 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 8th February, 1952.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows :—

Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland)	109
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England)	2
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow)	1
In <i>bona fide</i> practice and certified under the Act ...	1

113

The above indicates that 112 (99·1) of the midwives are trained and 1 (·9) untrained.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to the District Council Areas is as follows :—

District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.
No. I	...	...	...	3	No. VII	...	...	...	10
No. II	...	...	...	7	No. VIII	...	...	...	9
No. III	...	...	...	9	No. IX	...	...	...	19
No. IV	...	...	...	9	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	3
No. V	...	...	...	7	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	3
No. VI	...	...	...	20	Resident outwith County	...	...	...	14

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 8 midwives were notified to the Board.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 294. In addition 327 special inspections were made.

Attendance at Confinement.—The number of births notified as having been attended by certified midwives was 2,191 which represents 36·5% of the total births.

Attendance by Unqualified Persons.—There were no cases of attendance by an unqualified person.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths was 238. In 118 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days, 50 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 68 attended by midwives in Institutions. The causes of death were as follows :—Prematurity, 63 ; Injury at Birth, 9 ; Atelectasis, 11 ; Congenital Malformations, 12 ; Congenital Heart, 4 ; Atrophy, 2 ; Pneumonia, 2 ; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 3 ; other causes, 12.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 81 ; 54 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 27 cases attended by midwives in institutions.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 41, and 26 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 15 attended by midwives in institutions.

Still Births.—The total number of still births was 207 ; 60 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 147 attended by midwives in institutions.

Liability to be a source of Infection.—Notifications were received from midwives as follows :—Puerperal Fever, 4 ; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3 ; Pneumonia, 2 ; Meningitis, 1 ; Gastro Enteritis, 1.

Form of having laid out a dead body.—3.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—174 cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—1.

Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—8 notifications were received.

Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to follow Advice.—None.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by 3 midwives in 3 instances representing 0·13 of the births attended by certified midwives.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

It is the duty of the Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,091. Of this number 2,807 women were confined at home, and in addition attendance was provided in connection with 51 abortions and 233 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of booked cases during the year was 3,123.

The accounts transmitted for payment during the year were as follows :—

				Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
Midwives	...	...	...	£4,675 10 0	£35 18 6	£4,711 8 6

Attendance of Individual Midwives.—The average number of cases attended by the midwives was as follows :—

						Total Cases.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	54·2
Part-time Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	77·1
District Nursing Associations	...	...	...	...	...	841	29·0

The following table, arranged in groups, indicates the number of cases attended by the midwives :—

				No. of Cases.				
				0	25	50	75	100
				to	to	to	to	to
No. of Midwives				25	50	75	100	125
23	Full-time Midwives	...	...	2	7	12	2	—
13	Part-time Midwives	...	...	—	2	5	4	2
29	District Nursing Associations	...	...	15	9	4	1	—

HEALTH SERVICES : FORM 15.

Department of Health for Scotland.

Local Health Authority Services, 1951.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1951, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1951.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*(i) *Ante-natal and post-natal service.*

(1)	*No. of Clinics provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises. (2)	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year. (3)	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year. (4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	7	2,354	15,960
Post-natal Clinics	7	†1,658 ()	†2,320 ()
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	†— ()	†— ()

(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—†				Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were :—				
		Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	
Local Health Authority Clinics ...	20	22	4,550	742	2,729	62	27,313	6,002	12,708	1,116
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A.C.—Auxiliary Clinic. No doctor it attendance at these Auxiliary Clinics.

Notes.

* "Clinics" means Clinic premises, not sessions. A list should be attached showing the names and addresses of the clinics in columns (i) (2) and (ii) (2) and the work they undertake, e.g. the number of sessions for ante-natal, post-natal and/or child welfare work.

† Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics should be included in the post-natal (not the ante-natal) figures, and also shown separately in the brackets.

‡ Excluding children who attended during the previous year or who are known to have previously attended a clinic in another district.

(iii) *Dental Care.*

		No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Expectant Mothers ...		7	7	7	4
Nursing Mothers ...		50	50	50	47
Pre-School Children ...		120	113	113	108

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

	No. of beds.		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Number of cots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

*Homes or Hostels provided by
the Authority—*

Name and Address

While Lanark County Hospital has been taken over we still have the use of sixteen beds and twenty cots.

*Homes or Hostels provided by
Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

*Homeland, 1014 Great Western Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow ...	---	---	---
*Cleveden House, 5 Cleveden Road, Glasgow, W.2 ...	---	---	---
*St. Gerard's, 231 Nithsdale Road, Glasgow, S.1 ...	---	---	---

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after confinement) 262

*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.

(v) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.*

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of Approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)

Nurseries provided by Authority—

Baillieston ...	Yes	15	25	12	23	7.7	17.1	17	26
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	13	24	11.3	19.2	22	22
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	12	27	8.8	22.2	19	80
Cambuslang...	Yes	15	25	14	27	13.1	21.4	49	44
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	13	25	9.3	18.1	21	31
Newmains ...	Yes	15	25	14	29	8.9	20.9	—	—

Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—

Name and Address

Nil.

Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—

Name and Address

Nil.

(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

Name and Address of Nursery or Home (1)	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation (2)	No. of Beds provided at end of year for Children		
		Aged 0—2 (3)	Aged 2—5 (4)	Others (5)

Nil.

(vii) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—*
Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

(1)	No. of applic- ations re- ceived (2)	No. of Certificates			In force at end of year (6)	No. of chil- dren being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspec- tions made. (8)	No. of cases in which no in- spec- tion made (9)
		Issued (3)	Re- fused (4)	Can- celled (5)				
Nursery premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery.

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 5,730 ; Still Births, 207 ; Total, 5,937.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—3,064.
- (iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home, 2,873 ; Live 2,813 ; Still 60 ; Total 2,873.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife & engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	332	1,629	5	—	—	—	1,966
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	273	568	—	—	—	—	841
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	48	16	2	66
(e) Totals ...	605	2,197	5	48	16	2	2,873

Note.—The aforementioned figures do not take into account the body of a dead child found in the grounds of Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, and registered as a still birth in the Registration District of Dalziel on the authority of the Procurator-Fiscal.

* Including those cases in which no prior arrangements had been made for the confinement, but where midwifery services were provided by the Local Health Authority free of charge. Columns (5) and (6) should include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

Emergency cases under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, should *not* be included in the cases in which a doctor has been engaged.

Note.—The total of (iv) should equal (iii).

(v) *Medical Aid*.

(a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife :—	Total
(i) For Domiciliary Cases 3	
(ii) For Institutional Cases —	
	3
(b) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service	6

Note.—Cases in which the Midwife summoned the medical practitioner to her assistance should not be deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, unless the case is being conducted by a midwife alone—no doctor having been booked.

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics*.

(a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (<i>including</i> superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but <i>excluding</i> pupil midwives undergoing training on the district)	Total
	79
(i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work	78
(ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work	1
(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year	4
(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1951	65
(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (<i>including</i> those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	65
(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	—

	Total
(d) Number of sets on order at 31st December, 1951	—
(e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	1,770
(f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	1,226
(vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1951 ...	39

3. Health Visiting.

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year

(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases.		Total Visits Paid. (12)
	First Visit† (2)	Total Visits. (3)	First Visit† (4)	Total Visits. (5)	First Visit† (6)	Total Visits. (7)	First Visit† (8)	Total Visits. (9)	First Visit† (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,317	2,040	5,786	48,402	297	32,775	—	31,673	—	11,259	126,149
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	61	386	463	4,215	108	4,027	—	5,956	—	—	14,584

Notes:—

* These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† This figure should exclude cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area. Normally, therefore, the figure in Column (4) should not exceed the total number of registered live births.

4. *Home Nursing.*

(1)	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	—	—
Home Nurses employed by Volun- tary Organisations under arr- angements made by the Autho- rity	5,769	123,956

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	...	583
(a) Whole-time	... ..	—
(b) Part-time	... ..	583
(c) Retaining fee basis	... ..	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	1,529	
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—		
(a) At home	... ..	348
(b) In Hospital	... ..	63
(iv) Average period of assistance	... ..	11 weeks

NANNIE SCHEME.

No. of days in Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Amount paid by Patient.
		£ s. d.
1	7	0 19 9
2	2	0 5 2
3	1	0 4 3
4	5	2 3 4
5	3	1 3 4
6	2	0 17 0
7	1	0 7 7
8	6	6 7 4
9	2	1 4 0
10	2	3 0 0
11	1	0 8 3
12	1	1 14 0
13	1	2 1 6
15	1	0 12 6
16	2	2 6 8
21	1	4 19 9
22	4	9 19 10
23	2	3 9 0
24	2	2 16 0
26	1	2 14 2
27	2	1 2 6
28	2	2 11 4
30	1	3 15 0
31	2	4 5 3
32	2	3 17 4
33	1	7 16 9
37	1	2 0 0
39	2	4 17 6
40	1	—
45	2	3 8 9
46	1	2 6 0
47	1	8 12 0
52	1	2 7 8
54	1	3 12 0
55	1	3 13 4
62	1	3 2 0
188	1	6 5 4
	<hr/> 70 <hr/>	<hr/> £111 6 2 <hr/>

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

The service of Domestic Helps made available by the Local Health Authority maintains its popularity as is evidenced by the large number of applications which fall to be dealt with annually. It must be accepted that the provision of Domestic Help has become one of the essential social services and so far it has been possible to meet all demands for the attendance of the Helps, except in a few T.B. households.

A shortage of supervisory staff has restricted somewhat the efficiency of the Scheme but it is hoped that appointment will be made soon of two additional Assistant Supervisors. In addition to devoting time in the oversight of the duties performed by the Helps many more visits will be possible to the homes of the applicants to assess with some degree of accuracy the period of attendance actually required. Evidence of the good work achieved by the Domestic Helps is indicated by the numerous letters received from appreciative applicants.

On 10th January last a new income scale of adjudication was put into force and it is given below. This takes cognisance not only of the incomes of the applicants but also of those of non-dependent members of the household. The effect of this scale has been to reduce the number of requests from households with non-dependants earning reasonably high incomes. It has also resulted in an increase of £1,818 19s. 9d. over last year in the payments by applicants despite the fact that the number of helper hours during the corresponding period was reduced by 40,471.

New Scale

1. Domestic help shall be made available free of charge to applicants whose weekly income, subject to such additions or deductions as are competent under the regulations hereinafter prescribed, does not exceed the total of the allowances for parents or guardians and for dependent children at the following rates, and the amount of the actual weekly outlay for rent and rates :—

For a married couple	... ..	43/6 per week
For a single householder	... ..	26/- per week
For each dependent child as follows :—		
Aged 16 years or over but less than 18 years		16/- per week
Aged 11 years or over but less than 16 years		12/- per week
Aged 5 years or over but less than 11 years		10/- per week
Under 5 years of age	... ..	8/- per week

2. In ascertaining the applicant's income for purposes of the scale, the following regulations shall apply :—

(a) Additions to and deductions from parents' or guardians' income :—

- (1) Family allowance shall be added.
- (2) Payments in the form of Orphans' Pensions shall be added.
- (3) Supplementary payments made by the National Assistance Board in such forms as tuberculosis or blind grants shall be deducted.
- (4) The first 20/- of compensation, disability pension, and attendance allowances shall be deducted.
- (5) The first 10/6 of National Health Sickness Benefit shall be deducted.
- (6) The total amount to be deducted under heads (4) and (5) above shall be limited to 20/-.

(b) *General* :—

- (1) Where the income is derived from the National Assistance Board the appropriate amount to be taken for purposes of the scale shall be the amount which the parents or guardians receive for themselves and for their children up to the age of 18 years.
- (2) Sickness Benefit, National Assistance and Unemployment Benefit received by members of the family above the age of 18 years shall be ignored entirely.
- (3) Family wage earnings shall not be taken into account in ascertaining the income of the applicant, but shall be considered under 4.

3. Where the applicant's income as ascertained exceeds the income scale for free domestic help, the contribution payable by the recipient shall be calculated on the following basis :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) For the first £1 of excess income or part thereof. | 25% of the excess. |
| (b) For the second £1 of excess income or part thereof. | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the second £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a). |

(c) For the third £1 of excess income or part thereof.	50% of the third £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a) and (b).
(d) For the fourth £1 of excess income or part thereof.	75% of the fourth £1 or part thereof plus amount payable under (a), (b) and (c).
(e) For the fifth £1 or more of excess income or part thereof.	100% of the fifth £1 or more or part thereof plus amount payable under (a), (b), (c) and (d).

4. Where there is one non-dependant in the household, a contribution towards the cost of the scheme shall be made in respect of his income (less 10% as aftermentioned). Where there are more non-dependants than one in the household, a contribution towards the cost of the scheme shall be made in respect of the combined incomes (less 10% as aftermentioned) of the non-dependants.

The contribution which shall be made in respect of the non-dependants' income shall be assessed as follows :—

Wages up to 26/- per week	... .. Nil
Wages exceeding 26/- per week but not exceeding 45/- per week.	2/6
Wages exceeding 45/- per week but less than 70/- per week.	5/-
Wages amounting to 70/- per week but not exceeding 100/- per week.	7/-
Wages amounting to 100/- per week and over.	7/- for 100/- plus 6d. for every 1/- of income in excess of 100/-.

From the total non-dependants' income a deduction of 10% shall be made and the assessment calculated on the resultant figure.

5. In no case shall the contribution exceed the cost of the domestic help provided.

6. *Long term cases.*—Where a Domestic Help is required for a period in excess of 1 month the case shall be regarded as a long term case. In such a case the contribution payable by the applicant shall be calculated in accordance with 1 to 3 above but shall be reduced monthly by 10% of the sum payable in the previous month until the amount of the applicant's contribution is one-half of the original assessment beyond which no further reduction shall be made. This does not affect contributions in respect of non-dependants' income, which will be assessed as in 4 above.

7. *Tuberculous cases.*—Where a Domestic Help is required in respect of a case of infectious tuberculosis any contribution payable under 1 to 4 inclusive shall be reduced by one-half.

The number of households which have received service since 1948 is as follows :—

Year.						Number of Households receiving service.
1948	...	...	...	...	...	873
1949	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
1950	...	...	...	...	...	1,749
1951	...	...	...	...	...	1,556

The average period of attendance during the year was eleven weeks.

The households requiring assistance may be divided into the following five main groups :—

1. *Illness.*—In this category 679 requests were met in respect of people suffering from a definite illness and for whom medical certificates were provided. This number is 172 less than in the previous year. The number of helper hours was 427,208 and the average period of attendance was 14 weeks.

2. *Maternity.*—A decided reduction was noted in the number of requests for Domestic Help during the confinement period, the figure being 435 against 691 in 1950. This is most disturbing as it represents only one-eighth of the women who were confined in their own homes. It is disappointing also when it is borne in mind that a special maternity attendance allowance is paid to all women during confinement expressly to meet the provision of domestic help. A directive from the appropriate authority on the proper utilisation of this allowance would appear to be necessary. The number of helper hours was 50,501½ and the average period of attendance was 2½ weeks.

3. *Tuberculosis*.—There was an increase of 19 over the previous year in the number of tuberculosis households having Domestic Help. The helper hours numbered 99,366 and the average period of attendance was $15\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. Most of the helpers were in more or less continuous employment in these homes but it is to be regretted that the adverse housing conditions and the lack of adequate household equipment in many of the homes occupied by T.B. patients limit the effectiveness of the assistance provided.

4. *Aged*.—The number of elderly persons requiring attendance was 284, an increase of 131 over 1950. In this group the attendance was somewhat protracted and averaged $12\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. The helper hours numbered 153,674. There is every indication that in the future provision in much larger measure will be required for persons of 65 years and over.

5. *Children*.—Applications were met in 13 cases for children where no one was present at home to care for them—a decrease of four compared with last year. The number of helper hours was 5,509 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the average period of attendance was $9\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. The benefits of this particular aspect of the Scheme are fully appreciated by, say, the widower with a young family who, until a permanent arrangement is made, can proceed to his normal employment in the knowledge that his children are being carefully tended during his absence.

In the following table there is set forth the number of households receiving assistance arranged according to District Council areas; the categories of the persons helped; the total number of helper hours; the amount paid by the applicants; the proportion of the fees payable by the Local Health Authority; and the total fees paid to the Domestic Helps.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICE		REASONS NECESSARY	
				Number	Percentage to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,610	2,166	6	35	1.62	5	27
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc.	16,304	4,126	26	77	1.87	24	34
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	24,788	5,895	27	78	1.32	23	28
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc.	36,099	9,060	98	233	2.57	106	68
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	22,546	5,792	36	100	1.73	48	16
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc.	59,491	15,170	123	287	1.88	134	65
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	36,259	9,153	53	128	1.40	69	23
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc.	42,322	10,676	88	239	2.24	109	58
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc.	64,899	16,358	100	309	1.89	128	101
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,350	489	2	8	1.64	—	7
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	6,274	2,087	25	62	2.97	33	8
	318,942	80,972	584	1,556	2.18	679	435

HELP DURING THE YEAR 1951.

TATING DOMESTIC HELP.										
Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicant.			Amount paid by L.H.A.			Total Fees paid to Helpers.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
2	—	1	6,928	210	2	5	358	1	6	558 5 10
13	—	6	29,918	332	9	6	2,052	12	0	2,375 16 11
20	—	7	33,570½	298	15	4	2,409	1	2	2,702 4 7
48	1	10	122,752½	1,076	15	6	8,612	7	10	9,680 18 4
22	—	14	46,285½	514	1	11	3,247	15	2	3,749 2 10
54	—	34	162,373½	1,587	8	4	11,280	4	9	12,857 4 9
28	2	6	53,823½	572	6	11	3,745	17	6	4,314 8 6
43	2	27	104,150½	1,523	4	7	6,801	12	2	8,295 12 2
39	5	36	151,064	1,973	12	2	10,139	2	10	12,092 6 9
—	1	—	1,020	25	13	3	54	18	2	78 6 5
15	2	4	24,373	196	18	3	1,723	15	9	1,919 10 8
284	13	145	736,259	8,311	8	2	50,425	8	10	58,603 17 9

The service was provided by 584 Helps, 514 attending in households for ordinary duties while 70, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

Over all the districts slightly less than two out of every 100 households received Domestic Help through the Local Health Authority's Scheme.

The following table sets forth the number of helper hours in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of tuberculosis patients:—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1951.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per house- hold attended.
All Cases ...	584	736,259	1,260·72	1,556	473·17
General House- holds ...	514	636,893	1,239·09	1,411	451·38
T.B. House- holds ...	70	99,366	1,419·51	145	685·28

Increased Payments to Domestic Helps.—New rates of pay to Domestic Helps were approved by the County Council and came into operation on the 1st October. The pay of the ordinary Helpers was increased from 1/6 to 1/9½ per hour and that of T.B. Helpers from 1/9 to 2/0½ per hour.

The total payments to the Domestic Helps during the year was £58,603 17s. 7d., compared to £59,597 19s. 11d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £8,311 8s. 2d. or 14% of the total payments.

HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases.		Combined Visits.
				General.	Maternity.	
Baillieston	...	...	3	411	—	10,678
Bellshill	...	...	2	169	1	6,775
*Biggar	...	...	2	149	39	3,056
Blackwood	...	...	1	38	15	1,414
Blantyre	...	...	2	238	1	7,181
Bothwell	...	...	1	70	17	2,603
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	138	25	1,428
Cadder	...	...	1	63	50	2,043
*Caldercruix	...	...	2	106	97	3,072
Cambuslang	...	...	3	473	17	10,795
Carlisle	...	...	2	66	59	2,757
*Carmichael	...	...	1	75	15	1,753
*Carnwath	...	...	1	39	13	1,154
Carstairs	...	...	1	65	18	2,570
*Chapelton and Glassford	...	...	1	99	18	2,050
Chapelhall and Calderbank	...	...	1	90	—	2,197
Chryston	...	...	1	214	—	2,352
Cleland	...	...	1	562	—	7,327
*Clydeside	...	...	1	58	13	2,135
Coalburn	...	...	1	77	28	1,797
*Crawford	...	...	1	95	3	892
Dalserf	...	...	1	72	—	2,567
Douglas	...	...	1	116	45	4,592
Douglas Water	...	...	1	80	39	2,939
East Kilbride	...	...	1	89	51	2,501
*Forth	...	...	1	123	42	3,543
Gartcosh	...	...	1	60	6	1,378
Glenboig	...	...	1	59	34	1,680
Greengairs	...	...	1	54	—	1,651
Harthill	...	...	1	79	—	2,011
Hartwoodhill	...	...	1	141	—	2,662
Holytown	...	...	1	83	—	2,773
Carry forward			41	4,251	646	104,326

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases.		Combined Visit
				General.	Maternity.	
Brought forward			41	4,251	646	104,326
Lanark	...	...	2	142	42	4,764
Larkhall	...	...	1	176	—	4,787
*Leadhills	...	...	1	53	7	1,274
Lesmahagow	...	...	1	83	49	2,255
Millerston	...	...	1	109	10	2,592
Newmains	...	...	1	202	—	4,323
Overtown	...	...	2	101	42	5,584
*Quarter	...	...	1	75	3	2,598
Stane	...	...	1	84	—	2,982
*Stonehouse	...	...	1	120	36	1,932
Strathaven	...	...	1	37	—	1,334
Tarbrax	...	...	1	130	5	2,010
Tollcross	...	...	1	103	—	3,171
Uddingston	...	...	1	128	—	3,023
			57	5,794	840	146,955

*These Associations also undertake Child Welfare visitation.

CENTRAL STORE

A new system of store-keeping and accounting was introduced on 16th May and from that date to the close of the year the following requests for equipment were dealt with :—Home Nursing, 120 (219 articles) ; Tuberculosis, 104 (760 articles) ; Day Nurseries, 22 ; Health Institutes, 39 ; Child Welfare Centres, 62 ; Domiciliary Midwifery, 62 ; District Nurses, 83.

It has not been possible to state the issues prior to 16th May owing to incompleted records.

Articles such as beds, bedding, etc., are issued on loan.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Every opportunity is taken to keep the interest of the public centred on all aspects of health. This is achieved through the medium of the officials in their talks to parents at clinics and in the homes ; by the distribution of suitable literature and display of posters ; and also by carrying through programmes of special lectures and film exhibitions.

Throughout the year 40 evening lectures, covering many aspects of health education and illustrated by sound films, were given by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department to the following groups of pre-formed organisations :—

Lectures (with sound films) given to outside organisations.

Organisation					No. of Lectures given
Associations and Guilds (women)	...	...	...	...	18
Associations and Guilds (men)	...	...	...	...	8
Co-operative Guilds (women)	...	...	...	...	8
Co-operative Guilds (men)	...	...	...	...	1
Miners' Welfare (Women's Section)	...	...	...	...	1
Youth Clubs	...	...	...	...	4
Total					40

Many of these meetings were arranged well in advance and the audiences invariably evinced a sincere interest and appreciation. To disseminate knowledge in health matters is as arduous as missionary enterprise in other spheres and, while much progress has been achieved, long and persistent effort will still be necessary.

183 films dealing with health topics were also exhibited at Child Welfare Centres as follows :—

The subjects dealt with at the pre-formed meetings and at the Child Welfare Centres are indicated in the following statement :—

Films exhibited.

Subject	Outside Meetings	Child Welfare Clinics
Accidents Don't Happen	1	—
Another Case of Poisoning	22	19
Behind the Menu	2	2
Breath of Danger	1	—
Caring for Children	5	19
Charley's March of Time	2	—
Clean Milk	1	—
Defeat Tuberculosis	4	19
Feeling of Hostility	1	—
Good Health to Scotland	2	—
His Fighting Chance	26	19
Know Your Baby	—	18
Life Begins Again	1	—
Mass Radiography	4	19
Mary Had a Little Lamb	1	9
No Accidents	1	—
Over Despondency	1	—
Papworth Village Settlement	2	—
Playing With Fire	7	16
Round Figures	1	—
Terrible Twos and Trusting Threes	1	—
The Nose Has It	19	16
Tuberculosis	13	18
Your Children's Ears	1	—
Your Children's Sleep	3	—
Your Children's Teeth	8	—
Your Children's Eyes	7	—
Your Children and You	4	18
Your Very Good Health	1	—
Total	142	192

CLEANLINESS OF MILK SUPPLIES

The grades of milk produced within the County during the past three years were as follows :—

								Attested		
		Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	Ordinary.	Total.	Graded.	Ordinary.	Not Registered
31/12/49	...	32	697	66	7	402	1,204	712	169	437
31/12/50	...	34	790	40	10	336	1,210	772	211	468
31/12/51	...	38	845	26	10	292	1,211	798	244	530
								1949	1950	1951
Percentage of Graded Herds					...	...	...	66·4	72·2	75·8

Milk Officers.

Five Milk Officers were employed throughout the year.

The visits carried out by these officers during the years 1950 and 1951 were as follows :—

							1950	1951
On account of {	Routine work		...	...	...	...	3,004	3,042
	Unsatisfactory samples		...	...	...	...	1,558	1,901
	Graded licences		...	...	...	...	555	472
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							5,117	5,415
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Full day demonstrations							13	16
Demonstration and advice							1,864	1,751
Advice only							3,240	3,648
Samples only							—	—
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							5,117	5,415
							<hr/>	<hr/>

1,187 individual farms were visited out of a total of 1,201 registered premises, leaving 14 unvisited during the year.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers, the following renewal of equipment and appliances was effected during the year :—

Milking machines	...	...	...	...	9
Tubes for milking machines			...	...	36
Teat, Cup Liners	...	...	...	...	46
Milk coolers	...	...	...	...	2
Sieves	...	...	...	...	2
Strip cups	...	...	...	...	1
Milk churns	...	...	...	...	6
Thermometers	...	...	...	...	1
Steam Jet	...	...	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

On 31st December, 1951, the number of licence holders in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

Producer's Licence :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	...	38
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	845
Standard milk	...	...	...	...	...	26
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	10

Dealer's Licence :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Certified milk and tuberculin tested milk				...	...	9
Certified milk, tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	6
Certified milk and pasteurised milk				...	...	1
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	39
Tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk				...	...	27
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	76

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(a) *Producer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	46
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 51 <hr/>

(b) *Dealer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	53
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	12
Heat treated	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 76 <hr/>

(c) *Licences revoked* Nil

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken by the Milk Officers at producers' premises during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.				Certified	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under	30,000	...	...	176	937	58
„	100,000	...	...	29	603	33
„	200,000	...	...	7	263	12
Over	200,000	...	...	11	443	31
				223	2,246	134
Coliform Bacilli present on one-tenth of a ml.				53	—	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.				—	369	27

Of the 2,603 samples of graded milk taken, 1,878 or 72·14 per cent. complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders ; 725 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

276 exceeded the bacterial count.

204 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

245 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 349 producers. There were, therefore, 507 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk supplies were found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.		Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under					Under			
3·0	...	1	2	—	8·5	—	12	4
3·0	...	—	—	—	8·5	—	13	—
3·1	...	—	4	—	8·6	—	38	—
3·2	...	—	5	—	8·7	7	64	7
3·3	...	—	10	—	8·8	13	71	6
3·4	...	—	13	1	8·9	5	77	3
3·5	...	3	9	2	9·0	6	72	3
3·6	...	3	17	2	9·1	6	31	4
3·7	...	3	20	4	9·2	2	14	1
3·8	...	4	25	—	9·3	—	4	—
3·9	...	4	26	2	9·4	—	1	—
4·0	...				9·5			
and over	...	22	267	17	and over	1	1	—
		40	398	28			40	398
								28

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken at dealers' premises by the Food and Drugs Inspector during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Certi- fied.	Tuberculin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Pasteur- ised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under 30,000	6	232	8	—	—	—
„ 100,000	3	106	6	—	—	—
„ 200,000	—	31	3	—	—	—
Over 200,000	2	80	10	—	—	—
	11	449	27	—	—	—

Coliform Bacilli
present in one-
tenth of a ml.

3

—

—

—

—

—

Coliform Bacilli
present in one-
hundredth of a
ml.

—

82

10

28

15

—

The Pasteurised and Heat Treated samples procured were not examined for bacteriological content but to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Amendment) Order (Scotland), 1944, viz. :—

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*.—Presence or absence of coliform bacilli, and phosphatase tests only. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Coliform Bacilli.—289 negative, 28 positive (as shown in table).

Phosphatase Test.—316 sufficiently heat treated, and 1 under treated.

(b) *T.T. Pasteurised*.—Presence or absence of ediform bacilli, and phosphatase tests only. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Coliform Bacilli.—201 negative, 15 positive (as shown in table).

Phosphatase Test.—215 sufficiently heat treated and 1 under treated.

(c) *Heat Treated Milk*.—Examined for phosphatase test only.

Phosphatase Test.—2 sufficiently heat treated.

Of the 487 samples of graded milk taken, 352, or 72.3 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special

Designations) Order ; 135 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

40 exceeded the bacterial count.

40 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

55 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 44 producers and 15 dealers. There were, therefore, 123 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk on being sampled at distributors' premises was found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.	Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under							Under						
3·0	—	7	—	1	—	—	8·5	—	16	—	2	—	—
3·0	—	12	1	1	4	—	8·5	—	24	1	6	6	—
3·1	—	3	1	3	—	—	8·6	—	54	6	17	11	—
3·2	—	14	1	2	2	—	8·7	—	84	8	59	42	—
3·3	—	28	4	4	7	—	8·8	—	116	5	97	71	1
3·4	—	29	2	17	10	—	8·9	1	76	4	66	53	1
3·5	—	48	4	34	17	—	9·0	2	62	3	34	24	—
3·6	—	64	1	57	37	1	9·1	—	27	—	4	4	—
3·7	1	50	6	56	32	—	9·2	—	9	1	—	—	—
3·8	1	57	1	39	41	—	9·3	—	4	—	1	—	—
3·9	1	45	3	30	25	1	9·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0 and over		115	4	42	37	—	9·5 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	472	28	286	212	2		3	472	28	286	212	2

Milk Supplied to School Children.

250 samples were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies on delivery to the bottling premises, and 40 of these samples did not comply with the bacteriological standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

18 exceeded bacterial count.

6 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

16 exceeded bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

These samples were procured on delivery from 26 producers in Lanarkshire.

One hundred and four bottles of milk were procured on delivery to schools, and nineteen samples did not conform to the standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

5 exceeded bacterial count.

11 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

3 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The sources of these samples were not known.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out :—

Bacteriological Examination of School Milk Supplies.

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.		Jan to Mar.		Apr. to June		July to Sept.		Oct to Dec.		Total.	
		Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.
Under	30,000	40	25	60	18	5	5	34	19	139	67
„	100,000	17	7	18	9	3	6	18	2	56	24
„	200,000	2	1	10	2	5	1	4	1	21	5
Over	200,000	4	1	19	3	7	2	4	2	34	8
		63	34	107	32	20	14	60	24	250	104

Coliform Bacilli
present in one-
hundredth of a
ml

1 1 10 4 6 7 5 2 22 14

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 368 samples as delivered to the various schools and dealers :—

Milk Fat per cent.		No.	Solids not Fat per cent.		No.
Under	3·0	1	Under	8·5	4
	3·0	3		8·5	7
	3·1	5		8·6	24
	3·2	5		8·7	59
	3·3	14		8·8	88
	3·4	17		8·9	100
	3·5	40		9·0	65
	3·6	53		9·1	19
	3·7	65		9·2	2
	3·8	54		9·3	—
	3·9	38		9·4	—
	4·0 and over	73		9·5 and over	—
		<u>368</u>			<u>368</u>

Cleanliness of Non-Graded Milk.

During the year 287 samples of milk were taken at Dairy Farms by the Milk Officers for examination in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories.

One hundred and ninety-eight samples were submitted to the Hiscox Test; 83 samples submitted to bacteriological examination; 3 to the Reductase Test, and 3 to the Resazurin Test.

The following table summarises the result of the Hiscox Test :—

Hiscox Test.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
Number satisfactory ...	3	29	9	11	23	3	3	7	9	19	13	14	143
Number unsatisfactory	3	3	2	4	11	2	6	1	4	8	10	1	55
Percentage unsatisfactory	50%	9·3	18·1	26·6	32·3	40%	66·6	12·5	30·7	29·6	43·4	6·6	27·7

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

Under the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	...	...	...	1,201
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,011
Cows examined	...	...	...	35,781

Cows with abnormal condition of udder :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	34

Biological Examination of Milk.

		Certi- fied.	Tuber- culin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Ordin- ary.	Pasteur- ised.	School.	Total
Samples examined	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number positive	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage positive	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Previous years.

Year.	Samples examined.	Number positive.	Percentage positive.
1944	865	7	0·8
1945	417	4	0·96
1946	310	3	0·96
1947	257	9	3·5
1948	203	4	1·9
1949	116	1	0·86
1950	17	—	—
1951	—	—	—

Owing to the scarcity of guinea-pigs no samples of milk were submitted to the biological test.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Eight animals were taken and slaughtered under this Order during the year. Tuberculous lesions were found in all animals and in three cases the udders were affected. In 1950, 17 animals were slaughtered and in 8 lesions of the udder were found.

Attested Herds Scheme.

There were 1,572 Attested Herds, 798 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 244 non-graded and the remaining 530 were not registered.

This scheme is under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and during the year a total of 234 reactors to the Tuberculin Test was notified in 92 herds.

					No. of Herds.	No. of Reactors.
Single reactors	...	...	...	...	62	62
2 reactors	...	...	...	...	11	22
3 reactors	...	...	...	...	5	15
4 reactors	...	...	...	...	2	8
5 reactors	...	...	...	...	4	20
8 reactors	...	...	...	...	2	16
9 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	9
10 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	10
15 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	15
16 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	16
19 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	19
22 reactors	...	...	...	...	1	22
					<hr/> 92	<hr/> 234
					<hr/>	<hr/>

This shows a marked increase both in the number of herds affected and the total number of reactors. In 1950, the number of herds affected was 95 and the total number of reactors 207.

All these reactors were removed from the herds on the instructions of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector.

Contraventions to the Dairy Bye-Laws.

These are brought to the notice of producers by the Milk Officers during their visits, a written copy being left at the farm. In addition, 116 producers were notified from this office during the year of contraventions, all relating to the failure to seal milk churns.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Under the above Scheme, milk supplies which fail to pass any daily platform test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area. In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours and a report submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm, the action taken with regard to the complaint and to take a sample of milk. The gist of this report is then sent to the complainer.

It has been found that these reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that their complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 22·42 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year (1950) the percentage was 25·7.

The following table shows the number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots and the number of visits to farms paid by Milk Officers as a result of these complaints :—

			Number of Complaints.	Number of Visits by Milk Officer.
1947	...	...	531	877
1948	...	...	273	586
1949	...	...	474	840
1950	...	...	340	429
1951	...	...	330	584

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

BUILDING BYE-LAWS

The number of plans lodged for approval was 1,342, made up as follows :—

Plans for new buildings, 593 ; Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including alterations in the mode of occupancy, 435 ; Plans for which planning permission only was required, 314.

The exact nature of the buildings set forth in these plans is shown in Table I.

A large proportion of the plans submitted did not conform to the Bye-laws, but in most cases the owners or architects were willing to make the necessary adjustments, or to carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department. In the comparatively few cases in which agreement could not be reached, the disconformities were reported to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

The sites or buildings were all inspected on receipt of the plans, and the buildings regularly inspected during the progress of the works. Drainage schemes were arranged, and the drains and sanitary fittings smoke-tested.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 11 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1951, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BYE-LAWS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS					ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS				
	Houses and Shops	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others ‡	Houses and Shops *	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †
Avondale ...	5	—	—	8	8	14	1	2	2	6
Biggarr ...	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Blantyre ...	2	1	—	1	12	3	4	—	2	1
Borthwell ...	9	5	—	6	40	30	15	3	1	6
Badder ...	10	3	—	7	30	20	8	3	4	—
Bambuslang ...	5	1	—	3	35	10	6	2	1	3
Bambusnethan ...	7	1	—	5	17	11	7	—	—	2
Bariuke ...	6	2	1	5	12	8	6	2	2	4
Barmichael ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barmunnoch ...	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
Barnwath ...	6	—	—	3	5	8	—	2	2	—
Barrstairs ...	—	—	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—
Baulter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bovington and Thankerton ...	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Brawford ...	2	—	—	2	10	8	—	—	1	1
Brawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	1	2	9	—	—	—	—
Balscrief ...	5	2	1	7	15	15	10	2	2	—
Balziel ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Bolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bouglas ...	1	1	2	1	8	5	—	1	2	3
Bunsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Braet Kilbride ...	5	2	2	2	15	13	1	1	2	2
Blassford ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—
Blasgow ...	5	—	1	—	17	6	2	1	—	1
Bamilton ...	3	1	—	2	7	5	—	—	—	1
Bamington and Wandel ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Banark ...	3	1	—	4	2	2	—	1	—	—
Biberton ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Besmahagow ...	7	—	—	6	15	18	1	—	4	2
Bew Monkland ...	2	3	3	4	8	12	3	—	2	1
Beld Monkland ...	7	4	1	2	61	13	5	1	—	2
Bettinain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butherglen ...	—	1	1	1	27	8	2	—	1	1
Botts ...	3	1	—	4	11	15	2	2	—	1
Btonehouse ...	1	—	—	2	1	6	1	—	2	—
Bymington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balston ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Biston and Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>										
	101	30	12	83	267	266	75	26	31	37

‡ Includes private garages, 278; stores, 18; offices, 12; club rooms, 11; greenhouses, 11; tool sheds, 7; sub-stations, 6; porches, 5; public conveniences, 4; pumping stations, 4; canteens, 2; head baths, 2; sports pavilions, 2; hostel, 1; medical treatment centre, 1; pay boxes, 1; sewage purification works, 1; switch gear house, 1.

* Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 75 apartments were added to 58 houses.

† Includes licensed premises, 15; private garages, 6; sports pavilions, 6; club rooms, 3; offices, 2; surgeries, 2; youth employment centres, 2; public convenience, 1.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1951.

PARISH			HOUSES						
			One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops	Total
Avondale	—	—	27	28	1	—	56
Biggar	—	—	3	4	—	—	7
Blantyre	—	8	162	80	—	—	250
Bothwell	—	14	204	198	—	2	418
Cadder	—	—	4	10	—	3	17
Cambuslang	—	—	138	67	1	1	207
Cambusnethan	—	—	31	38	—	1	70
Carluke	—	—	58	67	—	1	126
Carmichael	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Carmunnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnwath	—	—	26	26	2	—	54
Carstairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Crawford	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Crawfordjohn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	—	—	1	6	3	—	10
Dalziel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	—	48	187	240	8	—	483
Glassford	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Glasgow	—	—	2	8	—	—	10
Hamilton	—	—	36	31	—	—	67
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Liberton	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Lesmahagow	—	—	57	71	—	—	128
New Monkland	—	—	30	1	—	—	31
Old Monkland	—	—	69	63	—	1	133
Pettinain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shotts	—	—	15	16	—	1	32
Stonehouse	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Symington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Roberton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	70	1,056	978	18	10	2,132

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950

In terms of Section 111 of the above Act the Local Authority are empowered to make grants to private persons for the provision of dwellings by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings, or the improvement of existing dwellings, provided that after completion of the works, the dwellings will provide housing accommodation for a period, in normal circumstances, of not less than 30 years, and will conform to the requirements specified by the Secretary of State.

The following figures give details of applications submitted and grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk.

Applications received during year 1951.

Number of applications	8
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Applications granted (including applications received in previous year).

Number of applications	9
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of dwellings referred to	9
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Estimated cost of works	£4,998	5	10
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Total grants authorised	£2,499	2	11
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At the end of the year work had been completed on 5 of these projects and 14 were in course of alteration.

In addition to the above applications, many enquiries were received from intending applicants, but in most cases it was found, after the properties had been surveyed, that the proposed works would not bring the houses up to the required standards, and were therefore not eligible for grant.

In terms of Section 180 of the above Act, 5 applications were received for the erection of houses of less than three apartments, viz.:— (1) 20 houses of two apartments at Murray Site (A, B and E) for East Kilbride Development Corporation; (2) 18 houses of two apartments at Murray Site (B and C), East Kilbride, for East Kilbride Development Corporation; (3) 14 houses of two apartments at 6th Development, Orbiston Site, Bellshill, for the County Council; (4) 8 houses of two apartments at Wheatlands Site, Blantyre, for the County Council; (5) 10 houses of two apartments at Murray (4th Development), East Kilbride, for East Kilbride Development Corporation. The applications were recommended for approval, since it is understood the intention in each case is to provide housing accommodation for aged persons.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946

832 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 148 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited, were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938

Building operations in connection with alterations and improvements to 2 houses for the accommodation of agricultural workers or others whose economic position is substantially the same as such workers, were satisfactorily completed during the year, and reported on to the County Clerk with a view to the issue of Certificates " B " to the respective owners.

Building Licensing Regulations

473 applications for licences were received during the year, and 246 licences amounting to £192,694 granted, including 55 licences for the erection of new houses at a cost of £103,652. The properties referred to in the applications were inspected, circumstances investigated, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

ALEXANDER FRAME,
County Building Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 27th May, 1952.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C.

River Pollution

<i>Source</i>					<i>Number</i>
Streams	...	...	...	...	896
Coal Washers		...	...	...	87
Paper Works		...	...	...	31
Ammonia, etc., Works			...	...	13
Print Dye Works	...		...	...	10
Sewage Work Outfalls			...	...	47
Mine Waters		...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	20

Evidence of sewage pollution was sought in 173 samples and trade waste impurities in 194 samples.

Water Supplies

The number of samples examined was 374 and 60 of these were from private sources.

WATER WORKS.—Camps Reservoir, 52 ; Cambuslang Tank, 2 ; Carluke Filters, 2 ; Lintmill Reservoir, 2 ; Dura Springs, 2 ; Roughrigg Reservoir, 1 ; Cowgill Reservoir, 1.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES TO BURGHS.—Biggar, 3 ; Lanark, 5.

The main county water supply is sampled systematically throughout the year, and each district Sanitary Inspector brings in samples of water from his district. The Chemical Laboratory staff sample all the rural and district supplies and every effort is made to make at least two visits per year. The 60 private samples received were from farms or single houses where the existing supply was not wholly satisfactory or where it was proposed to bring in a new supply.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

Article	Number Examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Sweet Milk	5	254	—	12
T.T. Milk	16	867	3	25
Standard Milk	—	29	—	—
Certified Milk	—	3	—	—
Pasteurised Milk	—	512	—	4
Separated Milk	—	1	—	—
Milk Powder	—	2	—	—
Cream	—	13	—	1
Ice-Cream	9	162	4	54
Chocolate-Coated Ice- Cream	—	2	—	—
Mince	12	108	2	16
Sliced Sausage	1	101	1	5
Link Sausage	1	24	—	1
Sausage Meat	—	1	—	—
Lemon Essence	—	2	—	—
Custard Powder	—	5	—	—
Shredded Suet	—	1	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	1	—	—
Pepper	—	1	—	—
Pepper Compound	—	1	—	—
Lobster Paste	—	1	—	—
Baking Powder	—	3	—	—
Aspirin	—	2	—	—
Whisky	27	—	3	—
Rum	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	—	—
Flour	—	1	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	—	—
By-Prox	—	1	—	—

72 formal samples, 2,100 informal samples and 2 private samples were submitted for examination during the year. The two privately submitted were samples of sweet milk and both were genuine. It will be observed from the table that the number of ice-cream samples which were unsatisfactory was very high. In practically all cases they were deficient in fat. During the year the Ministry of Food made Regulations controlling the fat, sugar and milk solids not fat content of ice-cream, while rationing of fats and sugar still existed. The new Regulations caused many problems to the small manufacturer who had made a product which satisfied his customers. The increased fat content upset the balance of his mix and his product was, in many cases, less satisfying to the public. Again during the summer season he did not always have enough fat to allow him to make enough ice-cream to satisfy the demands of the public and still maintain the necessary minimum quantity of fat.

Milk of Hygienic Quality taken by Milk Officers

Certified	...	...	...	...	46
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	559
Standard	...	...	...	...	8
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	64

Sixteen samples were deficient in milk solids not fat and 1 in milk fat.

SCHOOL MILK.—372 samples were received during the year under review and only 1 was unsatisfactory.

The following Table gives the monthly variations in milk fat and milk solids not fat of the milks received in this laboratory.

A — Samples obtained at farms.

B — Graded milks obtained at shops and creameries.

C — Milks supplied at schools.

D — Ordinary milk obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

		A		B		C		D	
		Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Solids not fat
Jan.	...	4.34	8.91	3.70	8.93	3.76	8.93	3.76	8.81
Feb.	...	4.09	8.96	3.73	8.85	3.62	8.85	3.70	8.87
Mar.	...	4.22	8.93	3.76	8.90	3.74	8.95	3.67	8.85
April	...	4.17	8.85	3.75	8.82	3.80	8.87	3.63	8.81
May	...	4.25	8.82	3.78	8.81	3.73	8.87	3.68	8.85
June	...	3.88	8.95	3.57	8.87	3.62	8.91	3.51	8.88
July	...	4.01	8.86	3.62	9.06	No samples		3.60	8.69
Aug.	...	4.06	8.83	3.76	8.95	3.80	8.71	3.50	8.82
Sept.	...	4.15	8.79	3.77	8.82	3.75	8.78	3.54	8.87
Oct.	...	4.19	8.88	3.86	8.88	3.94	8.88	3.88	8.95
Nov.	...	4.65	9.16	3.88	8.88	3.94	8.85	3.69	8.91
Dec.	...	4.32	8.99	3.81	8.88	3.81	8.92	3.49	8.69

The average figures for the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 are :—

1948	...	4.07	8.83	3.65	8.80	3.74	8.86	3.68	8.78
1949	...	4.06	8.83	3.73	8.75	3.67	8.89	3.65	8.84
1950	...	4.16	8.89	3.77	8.89	3.77	8.92	3.72	8.82
1951	...	4.19	8.93	3.74	8.89	3.76	8.88	3.67	8.89

Methylene Blue Tests

1,287 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue tests and 341 did not conform.

Resazurin Test

1,020 samples were examined and 211 were unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples

246 samples were received from the Burghs of Airdrie, Coatbridge and Lanark ; the Drainage Department ; Police ; Sanitary Department ; School Meals Service ; and Works Department.

Atmospheric Pollution

Last year a start was made to assess the amount of dirt deposited in certain areas in the County and to demonstrate that works chimneys were responsible for the nuisance conditions in these areas. These surveys continue and nuisance conditions still exist.

The work has been extended and another area is now being kept under close observation. In this case the problem is complicated by the fact that the source of the pollution is a big works which gives rise to dust, grit and various fumes and odours. At present the concentration of acid gases in the atmosphere is being determined and two methods of assay have been adopted. At one point the daily concentration of sulphur dioxide is being assayed. At two points the acid effect of sulphur dioxide is being assayed by means of peroxide sticks which will give some idea of the effect of this gas on two areas of the village. The collection of information of this type is slow and some time must elapse before conclusions can be drawn from the results obtained.

A standard grit deposit gauge has been in order now for many months and will be placed in this area as soon as it is delivered.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1951

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers

School Dental Service

(a) R. JARDINE BEATTIE, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD HAY, L.D.S.

MARGARET S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.

(b) GORDON EGAN M'INTYRE, L.D.S.

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.

ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.

(c) GEORGE REID, L.D.S.

(a) Resigned 12/1/51.

(b) Appointed 8/10/51.

(c) Appointed 3/12/51.

(d) Resigned 19/12/51.

Public Health Dental Service

(d) Mrs. JANETTE T. CLELAND, L.D.S.

This year has once again been a difficult one for the Dental Service but it is becoming evident that the staffing position will be improved in the not too distant future.

The long awaited Whitley Council Salary Scales were introduced in February and have removed the gross difference between our salaries and those obtainable in private practice with the result that Local Authorities are now more able to compete for the available manpower.

Mr. R. Jardine Beattie, L.D.S., retired on 12th January, 1951, due to prolonged ill-health and Mrs. Janette T. Cleland, L.D.S., resigned her post on 19th December, 1951. Two Assistant Dental Officers were appointed, namely, Mr. Gordon E. M'Intyre, L.D.S., on 8th October, 1951, and Mr. George Reid, L.D.S., on 3rd December, 1951. The Assistant Dental Officer strength of the department at 31st December, 1951, was 6 with 3 vacancies in the establishment.

During the year 85 school children were dealt with at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Motherwell for extractions under General Anaesthesia, provision of partial dentures or orthodontic treatment. This represents an increase of 20 children and 92 attendances over last year. There was a decrease of 12 in the number of mothers treated during the year but an increase of 35 pre-school children.

We are still maintaining a Hospital Service but owing to an increase in my administrative and other duties the number of patients treated is rather less.

Regarding orthodontic treatment 26 new cases had treatment commenced and, with the 11 cases brought forward from the previous year, the total under treatment was therefore 37. This involved the making and fitting of 40 orthodontic appliances.

I append a summary of the work done by the individual officers and a detailed report of the work done under the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service and at each hospital concerned. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1950/51 of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Table V. at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,
13 Clydesdale Street,
HAMILTON.
January, 1952.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—WM. J. IRONS

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the manner in which the samples were procured, etc.:—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured			Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal	Received privately		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	1,778	90	701	5	796	90	706
Burgh of Biggar	37	9	9	—	18	9	9
Burgh of Lanark	46	2	14	—	16	2	14
Total ..	1,861	101	724	5	830	101	729

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed and the number found deficient :—

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
Sweet Milk	...	...	...	289	289	12
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	21	21	3
Standard Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Separated Milk	...	...	...	1	1	—
Milk Powder	...	...	...	2	2	—
Cream	...	...	...	11	11	—
Synthetic Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	183	183	12
Ice Lollipop	...	...	...	2	2	—
Whisky	...	...	...	30	30	3
Rum	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mince	...	...	...	120	120	6
Sausages	...	...	...	134	134	6
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Beef Suet	...	...	...	1	1	—
Tinned Peas	...	...	...	1	1	—
Barley	...	...	...	4	4	—
Barley Brew	...	...	...	2	2	—
Custard Powder	...	...	...	5	5	—
Sugar Sweetened Sponge						
Mixture	...	...	...	1	1	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	4	4	—
Flour	...	...	...	1	1	—
Salad Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Lemon Essence	...	...	...	2	2	—
Apple and Raspberry Jam				1	1	—
Raspberry Jam	...	...	...	2	2	—
Fish Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pure Pepper	...	...	...	1	1	—
Compound Pepper	...	...	...	1	1	—
Drugs	...	...	...	4	4	—
Total				830	830	42

Sixteen of the deficient samples were taken formally and 26 informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were lodged with the County Clerk. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation and formal samples taken.

The following table shows the formal non-genuine samples dealt with during the year and the action taken in each case :—

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
16	T.T. Milk	19th Feb., 1951	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
17	T.T. Milk	19th Feb., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 12th April, 1951. Fined £5.
23	Whisky	20th April, 1951	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
27	Ice-Cream	29th April, 1951	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 17th Aug., 1951. Admonished.
28	Ice-Cream	29th April, 1951	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 17th Aug., 1951. Admonished.
35	T.T. Milk	13th June, 1951	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
44	Whisky	15th June, 1951	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 31st July, 1951. Fined £3.
45	Whisky	15th June, 1951	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
50	Ice-Cream	21st June, 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 29th August, 1951. Fined £3.
56	Ice-Cream	5th July, 1951	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 2nd Nov., 1951. Fined £2.
67	Ice-Cream	21st Sept., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Nov., 1951. Fined £2.
68	Ice-Cream	21st Sept., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Nov., 1951. Fined £2.
88	Slicing Sausage	9th Nov., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Dec., 1951. Fined £2.
89	Mince	9th Nov., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Dec., 1951. Fined £2.
90	Mince	9th Nov., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 21st Dec., 1951. Fined £2.
91	Ice-Cream	12th Dec., 1951	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 22nd Jan., 1952. Fined £3.

The following tables show the samples of sweet milk analysed during the year classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers and retailers :—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—3 PER CENT.

Milk Fat Percentage			NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
			Producer- Wholesalers	Producer- Retailers	Retailers	Total
·10	...	...	1	1	—	2
2·5	...	...	—	1	—	1
2·6	...	...	1	—	—	1
3·0	...	...	1	4	—	5
3·1	...	...	4	3	—	7
3·2	...	...	12	7	—	19
3·3	...	...	25	3	—	28
3·4	...	...	28	10	—	38
3·5	...	...	20	12	—	32
3·6	...	...	20	7	—	27
3·7	...	...	34	5	—	39
3·8	...	...	16	4	—	20
3·9	...	...	15	5	—	20
4·0	...	...	7	3	—	10
4·1	...	...	12	4	—	16
4·2	...	...	2	1	—	3
4·3	...	...	3	1	—	4
4·4	...	...	7	1	—	8
4·5	...	...	1	—	—	1
4·6	...	...	4	—	—	4
4·7	...	...	1	—	—	1
4·8	...	...	—	1	—	1
5·0	...	...	1	—	—	1
6·0	...	...	1	—	—	1
			216	73	—	289

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS
OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer Retailers	Retailers	Total
8·0 	2	—	—	2
8·2 	1	2	—	3
8·3 	1	—	—	1
8·4 	1	2	—	3
8·5 	12	7	—	19
8·6 	31	10	—	41
8·7 	41	8	—	49
8·8 	48	18	—	66
8·9 	31	10	—	41
9·0 	20	5	—	25
9·1 	12	9	—	21
9·2 	11	1	—	12
9·3 	2	1	—	3
9·4 	2	—	—	2
9·5 	1	—	—	1
	216	73	—	289

SWEET MILK.—289 formal and informal samples were procured and 12 were found to be deficient. The procedure recorded in previous years' Annual Reports was adhered to during the present year with satisfactory results. All of the Sweet Milk sampled formally was found on analysis to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND).—Regular and systematic supervision and sampling of designated milk delivered to distributors' premises continue to be carried out. In this way 1,022 samples were procured, all of which were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The same procedure as last year was followed and where samples procured failed to comply with the regulations the producers concerned were notified. At the same time a note was passed to the Milk Officers so that they might investigate the conditions of production at the farms concerned. The 10 depots where milk is

pasteurised have, as previously, been regularly inspected every fortnight and all incoming and processed milk sampled. The results of the examinations of the processed milk have invariably proved to be satisfactory. The former practice of hand discing the bottles is gradually disappearing with the advent of mechanical fillers and discers. This has resulted in a marked reduction of the presence of coliform bacilli in the samples examined. In addition 23 samples of designated milk were examined formally, of which 3 were found to be adulterated. The adulteration was so small in 2 instances that the offence was covered by a cautionary letter being sent to the producers concerned by the County Clerk. The third vendor pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court and was fined £5.

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—As formerly all milk intended for consumption in schools was regularly sampled as delivered to the distributors in the County. In order to check up on the outgoing supplies to the various schools in the County, samples were procured periodically at the schools. In this way 250 samples were procured at the distributors' premises and 104 bottles were obtained from schools.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.—The premises where school meals are prepared are visited periodically. Particular attention is directed towards the hygienic handling of all foodstuffs and proper storage of cereals, etc. These cooking centres are found to be kept scrupulously clean, and the supervisors take a very active interest in their smooth running.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1934.—During the year under review strict attention has been paid to all milk supplies being conveyed by common carrier and a check made to see that all churns were sealed. At the beginning of the year it was found that very few producers were sealing their churns and where this was detected a cautionary letter was sent to the producers concerned. Thereafter a further check was carried out and if the churns were again found to be unsealed, legal proceedings were instituted. In this way 31 farmers were prosecuted for failure to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order, 22 of whom on pleading guilty were fined sums ranging from £1 to £5. In 9 cases proceedings were still pending at the close of the year.

ICE-CREAM. During the year 183 samples of ice-cream were purchased from vendors throughout the County. As formerly these samples were examined in the bacteriological and chemical laboratories.

Where the bacterial content is considered unsatisfactory return visits are made to the vendors concerned and advice given as to the adoption of more hygienic methods in production. Where this advice was followed improvement in the bacterial content of the ice-cream produced was effected for a period but this has not always been maintained.

BUTTER.—This commodity continues to be in short supply and at all visits to grocers' shops attention is given to the complete separation of butter and margarine.

MARGARINE.—The proper labelling and wrapping of margarine continues to receive attention. All margarine offered for sale in grocers' shops has been found to be pre-packed and properly wrapped and labelled. Bulk margarine is, however, at times supplied to ice-cream manufacturers.

WHISKY.—30 samples of whisky were procured during the year and of these 3 were found to be adulterated by the admixture of water to beyond 35 degrees u.p. In 2 instances the deficiency was so small that legal proceedings were not instituted but cautionary letters were sent by the County Clerk. In the third instance successful legal proceedings were taken ; the vendor was found guilty and fined £3.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—255 samples of mince, sausage and sausage meat have been obtained during the year. These were examined for the presence of preservative. Six samples of mince and 6 of sausage were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative. All of the adulterated samples were resampled formally. As a result 3 vendors were successfully prosecuted. In each case the vendor pled guilty and fines of £2 were imposed.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—When carrying out inspections in shops attention is always paid to the condition of all tinned goods. In this way a number of tins have been found to be "blown" and have had to be condemned. Where this occurs the usual condemnation certificate is issued to the shop-keeper and the unsound food removed for destruction.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER.—This Order really concerns the manufacturer more than the retailer and attention continues to be given to its requirements at all inspections of shops. No contraventions of the Order have been detected.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

While carrying out routine inspections of shops attention is given to the provisions of the above Act, especially where the shopkeeper is registered as a Dealer under Part II. (A complete list of all registered dealers is supplied to this Department by the County Clerk each year.)

In all 180 inspections were made. The most common articles dealt with are Ammonia and Disinfectants, although in certain rural areas sheep dips and insecticides are also dealt with.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The various Merchants' Associations throughout the County have seen to it that their members are well advised as to the requirements of this Act. As a result no contraventions have been detected.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Owing to shortage of staff no samples were obtained under this Act throughout the year.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934

The provisions of these Acts continue to be supervised by the Food and Drugs Inspector. Once more a marked increase in street trading by mobile vans has to be reported. Some of these mobile vehicles are really first-class shops on wheels, being well fitted out and completed by wash-hand basin, soap and towel for use of operators.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1950.

Inspections to localities	116
Visits to shops, etc.	566

Contraventions.

Failure to close: Weekly Half-Holiday and under Closing Orders	—
Sale of non-exempted goods	—
Street Trading	4
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly	—
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18 years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	40
	—
	44
	==

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1951 :—

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 37,975, out of which 8,495 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 8,495, there were 389 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 8,106 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 22·36 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 20·57 per cent. the previous year.

No cattle were sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order.

Tables II. and III. show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV. shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

ALFRED NIMMO.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.					
		Carcases.				Organs only.		Carcases.				Organs only.	
Class.	Num-ber.	Wholly.		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cows ...	4,422	29	·69	51	1·11	1,241	28·06	64	1·44	37	·83	2,162	48·89
Heifers ...	2,022	5	·40	8	·30	188	9·29	12	·58	17	·84	592	29·27
Bulls ...	136	—	—	—	—	2	1·47	1	·74	1	·74	11	8·46
Bullocks ...	2,150	—	—	5	·24	182	8·47	1	·05	1	·05	961	44·69
Calves ...	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	22·46	2	1·42	8	2·46
Sheep ...	25,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	·15	15	·05	1,840	7·22
Swine ...	3,441	3	·08	—	—	93	2·70	14	·41	11	·31	826	24·00
Total ...	37,975	37	·10	64	·17	1,706	4·49	204	·53	84	·22	6,400	16·85

TABLE II.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Bellshill.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.									
		Tuberculosis.					Other Diseases.				
		Carcases.		Organs only.		Carcases.		Organs only.			
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.	Wholly.	Partially.
Cows ...	1,505	17	19	498	7	10	385				
Heifers ...	509	1	2	49	1	1	160				
Bulls ...	10	—	—	1	—	—	3				
Bullocks ...	858	—	4	96	—	—	328				
Calves ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	2				
Sheep ...	8,462	—	—	—	3	4	757				
Swine ...	242	3	—	4	8	5	90				
Total ...	11,590	21	25	648	21	20	1,725				

Carlisle.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	... 3,036	—	—	84	2	—	722
Total	... 3,036	—	—	84	2	—	722

Larkhall.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 840	5	16	204	4	14	568
Heifers	... 452	2	2	31	2	7	194
Bulls	... 12	—	—	—	—	1	6
Bullocks	... 466	—	1	26	—	1	301
Calves	... 4	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sheep	... 5,833	—	—	—	10	3	388
Swine	... 94	—	—	3	—	4	3
Total	... 7,701	7	19	264	17	31	1,461

Strathaven.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.								
Animals Slaughtered			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows	... 953	4	7	301	52	9	526	
Heifers	... 574	1	—	74	9	9	103	
Bulls	... 69	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Bullocks	... 101	—	—	—	1	—	22	
Calves	... 315	—	—	—	70	1	3	
Sheep	... 4,047	—	—	—	25	8	215	
Swine	... 57	—	—	2	4	2	4	
Total	... 6,116	5	7	377	162	29	875	

Shotts.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.								
Animals Slaughtered			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows	... 1,124	3	9	238	1	4	683	
Heifers	... 487	1	4	34	—	—	135	
Bulls	... 45	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Bullocks	... 725	—	—	60	—	—	310	
Calves	... 2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Sheep	... 7,137	—	—	—	1	—	480	
Swine	... 12	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Total	... 9,532	4	13	333	2	4	1,617	

TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Bellshill.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Abscess	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Injury	9	1	—	—	—	2	1	13
Emaciation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
Gastric Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Septic Mastitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Pericarditis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sarcoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphadinitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	17	2	—	—	2	7	13	41

Carlisle.

<i>Carlisle</i> <i>Slaughterhouse.</i>	Tuber- culosis.	Abscess.	Conges- tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy.	Pneu- monia.	Total
Heads	44	1	—	—	—	—	45
Lungs	38	—	568	—	7	103	716
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	—	—	—	43	—	—	43
Intestines	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	84	1	568	43	7	103	806

Larkhall.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Arthritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dropsy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury ...	10	8	1	1	—	10	2	32
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pleurisy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	18	9	1	1	2	13	4	48

Strathaven.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Actinomycosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carcinoma ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Dropsy ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Emaciation ...	15	4	1	—	26	11	—	57
Fever ...	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	8
Gastritis ...	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	20
Injury ...	14	5	—	—	2	16	2	39
Johne's Disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Navel Ill ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Peritonitis ...	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	7
Pyæmia ...	7	—	—	—	2	2	1	12
Septic Mastitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Metritis ...	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	10
Septicaemia ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Septic Pericarditis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	61	18	1	1	71	33	6	191

Shotts.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	6

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CON-
DEMNED.*Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.*

ORGANS CONDEMNED.	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Injuries	Strongylosis.	Angioma.	John's Disease.	Nephritis.	Oesophagus Radiatum	Unmarketable	Cysts.					Hypodermis Bovis.	Total.
																		Echinococcus.	Pentastomatosis.	Cysticercus Tenacilis.	Cysticercus Bovis.			
Heads ...	448	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	492	
Tongues ...	298	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	310		
Lungs ...	1,532	171	—	431	96	—	392	—	—	—	7	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	26	—	3,033	
Hearts ...	52	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	135		
Livers ...	196	691	—	—	—	2,445	1,973	—	4	1	7	190	420	—	—	—	—	10	—	346	18	—	6,300	
Stomach ...	26	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	46	—	—	—	8	—	286	
Bowels ...	92	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	75	—	27	82	—	34	—	8	—	346	
Kidneys ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	
Udders ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,619	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,639	
Uteri ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Feet ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	28	
Skirt ...	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	16	
Melts ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	19	
Weasands...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	
Total ...	2,675	1,134	65	439	96	2,445	2,365	2,619	18	1	26	498	420	77	148	27	128	94	34	346	120	17	13,792	

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	156	—
Symington	—	—	33,359	—
Total	—	—	33,515	—

ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 33,359 ...	—	—	—	11	17	686
Total ...	—	—	—	11	17	686

Symington Slaughterhouse.

	Abscess	Pleurisy	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Total
Heads	1	—	—	—	1
Tongues	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	10	—	36	593	639
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	5	14	7	20	46
	16	14	43	613	686

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was:—Meat, 353 lbs.; Organs, 1,693 lbs.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

Below are tables showing in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected at the above places. It has been arranged to carry on the work of meat inspection at these places in conjunction with the County staff by the appointment of the officials who carried out the work for these burghs previous to the County taking over the responsibility. It might be said that, meantime, nothing has been changed there, except that the returns are directed to the County Public Health Department, Hamilton. They are given here, and show in detail the exact position at these places.

Generally speaking, my opinion is that the arrangements under the Local Government Act, so far as slaughterhouses are concerned in these small burghs, where administration is in the hands of the Burgh authority and meat inspection in the hands of the County authority, make it difficult to organise and carry out the work satisfactorily.

The amount of imported Meat condemned for Bone Taint was 336 lbs. Thirty 6-lb. tins, making a total of 180 lbs., of Corned Meat, were also condemned at Lanark Slaughterhouse.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 30,022 lbs.; Organs, 20,360 lbs.

The following amounts for Biggar Slaughterhouse were also condemned :—Corned Meat, five 6-lb. tins, amounting to 30 lbs.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 8,387 lbs.; Organs, 4,653 lbs.

LANARK

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
Class.	Number	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	977	20	—	183	39	19	392
Heifers ...	322	4	—	15	9	4	167
Bulls ...	71	—	—	5	—	—	42
Bullocks ...	331	5	—	28	1	2	243
Calves ...	1,351	—	—	4	65	6	60
Sheep ...	4,616	—	—	—	53	9	1,192
Swine ...	107	—	—	—	1	6	31
Total ...	7,775	29	—	235	168	46	2,127

		DISEASES.										
		Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Mammitis.	John's Disease.	Dropsy	Total.
Heads	...	99	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Tongues	...	99	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Lungs	...	137	2	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	154
Hearts	...	16	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	21
Livers	...	3	174	—	—	—	—	1,206	—	—	—	1,383
Stomachs	...	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	33
Bowels	...	40	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	63
Udders	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	365	—	—	367
Plucks	...	—	10	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	36
Total	...	400	208	30	3	5	37	1,206	365	15	18	2,287

BIGGAR

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows	... 243	1	3	51	11	7	166	
Heifers	... 83	—	1	—	6	1	12	
Bulls	... 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullocks	... 178	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Calves	... 79	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Sheep	... 34,195	—	—	—	28	32	247	
Swine	... 43	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Total	... 34,867	1	4	51	54	51	428	

		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Cirrhosis	Angioma	Inflammation	John's Disease	Total
Heads ...	...	14	2	—	—	10	—	26
Tongues ...	...	14	—	—	—	10	—	24
Lungs ...	...	11	1	—	—	4	—	16
Hearts ...	...	4	—	1	—	5	—	10
Livers ...	...	8	104	159	1	17	—	289
Bowels ...	...	5	1	—	—	—	46	52
Tripe ...	...	1	1	—	—	—	29	31
Plucks ...	...	—	9	4	—	2	—	15
Total	...	57	118	164	1	48	75	463

General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 4,422. Of these, 29 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 4 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 51 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 8 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 1,241 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 2,619 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examinations.

Of the 2,022 heifers slaughtered, 5 were totally condemned and 8 partially condemned.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the Regional Bacteriological Laboratory, and, when necessary, histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

The abattoirs have been under the control of the Ministry of Food since 15th January, 1940. The Administrative Staff, although still

acting for the Local Authority, act also for the Ministry of Food. Two companies also operate for the Ministry, namely, The South of Scotland Abattoirs, Ltd., as slaughtering contractors, and The South of Scotland Wholesale Meat Supply Association for the distribution of meat.

BUILDINGS.—Throughout the County there were still five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements under the Food Control. Of the remaining five Abattoirs, Stonehouse has been used by Stonehouse Hospital. Blantyre, Forth, Lesmahagow and Douglas are let with the usual safeguard that if they are required for use again the let would be terminated. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the appropriate committee, and all requirements were attended to by the Works Department. The properties and equipment are consequently kept in good order, but at a very considerable cost.

Cysticercus Bovis.

This condition was observed during the early part of August. 35 cases were found and dealt with according to the Meat Regulations. About 39 per cent. of cattle slaughtered were affected.

Private Slaughterhouses.

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one under the Ministry of Food's export scheme.

Bye-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they have been prepared and under consideration many years ago.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows :—

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	14
Butcher's shops, vans, stores, etc.	...	...	2,965

Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Article 15.

One permit for meat stores was dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture

of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

COLD STORES.—There are 178 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 10 ; mechanical, 168. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

UN SOUND MEAT.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 826 lbs. of Bone Taint, and 91 tins of Corned Meat, weight being 546 lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 64,407 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 143,084 lbs. All condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food.

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butchermeat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned. Supplies are similar to the ordinary meat ration allowances under Food Control.

Humane Slaughtering of Animals.

The various methods of humane slaughtering have received careful consideration from time to time, not only by the officials, but also by the County Council. The mechanical instruments have been adopted in all the slaughterhouses in the County since the beginning of the Slaughter of Animals' Act.

The electric stunner is now in use at Carluke, Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses for the slaughter of pigs and sheep, and has proved to be superior in efficiency to any other method yet experienced. It gives more satisfaction to the ham curer, the pork being perfectly bled and free from shot marks (capillary extravasation); as found in cases where the mechanical bolt pistol is used.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1951

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In compliance with the requirements of the Department of Health I have prepared, and herewith submit, my report upon the sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year 1951.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, *31st March, 1952.*

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

Depute County Sanitary Inspector

ALEXANDER O. JENNINGS, Hamilton

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

GEORGE S. BUTTLE, Hamilton

Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

ROBERT BROWN, Shotts (retired August, 1951)

JAMES BRYDEN, Bellshill

JAMES MCGHIE, Cambuslang

JOHN TURNBULL, Baillieston

PETER POLLOCK, Lanark

GEORGE RANKIN, Larkhall

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts

Introductory

Another year has passed during which the efforts of the Department have shown that the constantly increasing endeavour to improve the living conditions of the community is being maintained in all phases of public health work.

The Preliminary Report on the Fifteenth Census of Scotland was issued during the year and disclosed that the population of the landward part of the County of Lanark was 306,533, an increase on the 1931 census of 18,872 or 6·6 per cent. The County of Lanark is by far the most populous county in Scotland and the associated difficulties in respect of public health functions in dealing with such a population are not by any means insignificant.

The large area of the landward part of the county encourages to some extent the desire of the large Burghs within the County of Lanark proper to extend their boundaries to take in land for the housing requirements of their people. This was evidenced during the year by the Provisional Orders promoted by the Burghs of Airdrie, Lanark, Hamilton, and Motherwell and Wishaw, and which included in each instance the extension of the existing boundaries of the respective Burghs.

The Burgh of Airdrie requested the inclusion of 1,250 acres of land but this was ultimately reduced after negotiation to approximately 836 acres and the extension came into operation on 16th May, 1951.

The Town Council of Lanark after considerable negotiation with the County Council were permitted to extend the Burgh boundaries to take in approximately 1,161 acres comprising the areas of Crosslaw, Smyllum, New Lanark, etc. This extension also came into operation on 16th May, 1951.

The Town Councils of Motherwell and Wishaw and Hamilton were in negotiation during the year with the County Council in respect of the inclusion of certain lands within their Burgh boundaries and it has been agreed to cede 1,400 acres to the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw and approximately 48 acres to the Burgh of Hamilton.

This almost continuous nibbling of land from the County landward area is, I think, to be deprecated, as very often these proposals take in what is good but do not include what is unsuitable and the County Council is left with the problem of rehousing persons from old insanitary properties in areas isolated from any populous parts of the County but almost within the adjacent Burgh extended boundaries and populated by persons employed in the Burghs.

It would appear that a properly planned scheme for the whole County, including large and small Burghs, would eliminate at once and for a long time the necessity for such Burgh extensions.

Progress continues in the establishment of the New Town at East Kilbride and the construction of dwelling-houses and factories, etc., is progressing rapidly. Consultations have taken place throughout the year with the responsible officials in respect of many aspects of building lay-out, drainage, etc., which require discussion to eliminate in some measure irritating delays, etc., often arising with such developments. Harmonious relations between the officials continue to smooth out many of the difficulties.

Despite the serious supply problems in relation to labour and materials, housing improvement both in the erection of County Council houses and the closure and demolition of insanitary dwellings which have served their day and generation is progressing, although considerable acceleration of these desirable attainments is still necessary.

A famous author once said that "progress is the mother of problems," and this is particularly true in relation to housing and public health matters generally. The completion of housing schemes gives rise to the problem of allocation and the priority rights of certain classes of individuals. In a search for a reason to compel priority attention, the Department is inundated with written statements which oft-times disclose pitiful conditions ; contain appeals to the heart and sympathy of the Sanitary Inspector ; and sometimes blatant untruths. All these statements require to be thoroughly investigated with sympathy and a firmness from which ultimately the true position can be ascertained and the need assessed.

In the many other facets of public health functions the need for hygienic conditions in the production and sale of food is being increasingly brought to the attention of the responsible shopkeepers, canteen workers, restaurateurs, etc., and much good is resulting from these efforts.

New legislation introduced throughout the year included one of the most important statutory enactments for some time—The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—which came into operation on 1st January, 1951, consolidating, without amendment, the law contained in a number of previous enactments relating to housing in Scotland. There were in addition the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951 ; The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ; The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951. All these necessitate

constant study by the responsible official to enable him to operate the statutes as intended by the legislature.

These and the many other responsibilities of the Sanitary Inspector are dealt with in this report and I think it may be said that, whilst the result of the operations of the past year has shown continuing improvement, considerable effort is still required in all public health work if the primary purpose of the Department is to be accomplished, i.e., the improvement of environmental sanitation in all its aspects to eliminate or reduce to a minimum conditions which have a harmful effect on the general health of the community.

During the year one of the most respected servants of the County Public Health Department, Mr. Robert Brown, Divisional Sanitary Inspector, Shotts, retired on attaining the age limit. Mr. Brown had given most of his long service in the Shotts area where he was held in very high esteem and where many improvements concerning public health and cleansing matters in the community were inaugurated and successfully carried out by his energy and keen sense of service to the public.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1951 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	9,682
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	3,293
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	463
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water closet	...	...	...	3,967
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	17
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	...	...	...	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	15
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	...	1

Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	1,182
Number of houses for which water closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	175
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	14

The general character of the defects usually found to exist in these houses was principally dampness due to various defects in construction and the want of sufficient and proper domestic and sanitary conveniences.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—The many complaints which are received from various sources in regard to the defective condition of certain types of property in the County in both urban and rural areas indicate only too clearly the futility of our efforts to prolong the life of worn-out and obsolete houses by endeavouring to stem the continuing deterioration of such houses through compulsion on the property owners to carry out improvements. In many instances the cost of repairs required to make such houses reasonably habitable is out of all proportion to the value of the dwellings but despite this every effort is made, at least by the Public Health Department, to afford a modicum of comfort to the unfortunate occupiers until such time as new houses become available for them.

Owing to the necessity to take action in many instances of disrepair it has been found more convenient to adopt the statutory procedure of the Public Health Act than to deal with such cases under the Housing Act. Court proceedings were necessary in many cases and in a number of these on failure of the proprietor to carry out his duty Court Decrees were granted authorising that the necessary remedial measures be undertaken by the County Council. Lack of sufficient funds is the invariable plea given by the defaulting owners and in several instances the properties were later listed as abandoned or the owners offered a voluntary undertaking to close.

During the year the cost to the County Council in implementing Court Decrees amounted to £219 whilst, in addition to this, expenditure totalling £458 was incurred on first aid repairs to and demolition of abandoned properties.

It appears to me to be essential in the light of the position obtaining in the County to-day that the allocation of new houses to the County Council should be more commensurate with the vital needs of the various populous communities if the seriously worsening conditions

are to be overcome, so that insanitary properties in the County may be more rapidly closed with a resultant improvement of the living conditions of families presently residing in damp and defective dwellings in a condition of disrepair, lacking proper amenities and provided with totally unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences.

By the more rapid rehousing of the occupiers of insanitary properties and the demolition of such dwellings, suitably serviced sites could be obtained for rebuilding and the cost of new houses proportionately reduced.

Four Representations under Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, involving 17 dwelling-houses, were submitted to the County Council that the dwellings referred to were unfit for human habitation. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 11 houses at 1/12 Home Farm Rows, by Larkhall, 4 houses at 1/7 Elswick Drive, Caldercruix, and one house at 40 Main Street, High Blantyre.

A Closing Order was also made in respect of one house at 2 Cumberland Road, Mollinsburn.

At the end of the year it was estimated that there were 5,315 houses in the County considered to be unfit for human habitation, of which number 2,542 were in such a condition as to warrant priority attention, the occupying families rehoused and the dwelling-houses closed for further habitation.



TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF OCCUPIED DERELICT PROPERTY.



ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF OCCUPIED DERELICT PROPERTY

VOLUNTARY CLOSURES.—The policy of obtaining, where possible, voluntary undertakings from the owners to close dwelling-houses considered to be unfit for human habitation when the existing occupiers are rehoused continues to be practised and has, despite its drawbacks, proved successful in the discontinuance of the reletting of such houses which in the past has been the cause of considerable discontent. This method, due to the lack of rapid provision of new houses, does not enable entire blocks of buildings to be closed at once and care must be taken that the proprietor implements the undertaking immediately a family is rehoused from a tenemental or terraced type of property. Every endeavour is made in so far as the construction of new houses permits to clear off dwellings as rapidly as possible so that the properties may be demolished but, where this is not immediately possible, dismantling of the single houses when vacated is carried out to prevent occupation by squatters.

There is no doubt that where small families are left to continue habitation in blocks of such dwellings from which the larger families have been rehoused the properties deteriorate more rapidly and it is scarcely to be expected that the owners will spend money to keep the dwellings in reasonable repair during the period of time which must elapse before the whole property can be closed. With a definite allocation of new houses for the rehousing of such families a more methodical

plan of closure and demolition could be carried out and more positive and immediate clearance of such unsatisfactory dwellings accomplished.

During the year 295 families were rehoused from dwellings the subject of Voluntary Undertakings and the vacated houses closed or demolished. Additional voluntary undertakings were received in respect of 318 houses and 868 families residing in houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings still remained to be dealt with at the end of the year.

The following table shows the total number of houses the subject of Voluntary Undertakings received since the inception of this policy in 1949. It also indicates the number of families rehoused, the number of houses closed or demolished since that date and the number remaining to be dealt with :—

District Council Area			Number of houses the subject of Voluntary Under-takings	Number of families rehoused	Number of houses closed	Number of houses demolished	Number of houses still to be dealt with
First	...	...	2	1	1	—	1
Second	...	...	46	26	14	12	20
Third	...	...	14	6	2	4	8
Fourth	...	...	170	101	57	44	69
Fifth	...	...	235	60	47	13	175
Sixth	...	...	572	245	147	98	327
Seventh	...	...	302	169	117	52	133
Eighth	...	...	7	3	3	—	4
Ninth	...	...	322	191	118	73	131
Total	...	...	1,670	802	506	296	868

These figures, as I have already mentioned, indicate considerable progress in the direction of improved housing and the justifiable demolition of worn-out and obsolete dwellings.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—There are in the County 175 houses which have been abandoned by their former owners and these, by reason of the nuisances which arise, have become a serious liability to the County Council. One such property at Cambuslang was the subject of a report to the County Council, when it was suggested that consideration might be given to the repair of the 30 houses involved. It was, however, thought to be unwise to adopt this procedure which it was estimated would cost £2,000, but it was agreed to keep the houses free from nuisance and dangerous conditions. There is no doubt whatever that this question of maintenance of abandoned properties

must be dealt with by legislation as the existing position is far from satisfactory and indeed compels the Local Authority, no matter how unwilling, to assume at least part responsibility of proprietor. It places the responsible official in a most difficult position and he has to decide whether the Local Authority should be involved in the continuing expenditure, in some instances considerable, if dangerous and nuisance conditions are to be immediately rectified.

A number of abandoned houses could be made reasonably fit for human habitation at reasonable cost but, as these are all of the third-class type of dwelling and are below modern standards in respect of site, lay-out, accommodation, internal planning and sanitation, it would be impracticable to bring the houses up to thoroughly modern standards to satisfy the conditions of grant. Some measure of reasonable maintenance could, however, be carried out to permit of occupation of the dwellings by single persons or elderly couples and the possibility of such use on these lines should, I think, be thoroughly investigated.

Meantime, as such houses in abandoned properties become vacant, measures are taken by the lifting of floors and barricading of doors and windows to prevent the ingress of squatters until such time as the whole or even a section of the particular properties might be safely demolished.

OVERCROWDING.—From the date of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1951 14,181 cases of overcrowding, involving 80,265 persons, have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 9,692 ; and (b) Local Authority houses, 4,087. Overcrowded families to the number of 126 included in (a) and (b) have been rehoused in privately-owned houses.

Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 9,139 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 12,625 families, with a total of 42,551 persons.

An analysis of the applications for new houses in the hands of the County Factor shows the following position :—

Total applications from Sub-Tenants	...	...	...	6,335
Total applications from Overcrowded Families			...	3,989
Total applications from General Needs Families			...	3,070
Occupiers of Insanitary Houses	...	...	...	5,688
				<hr/>
				19,082
				<hr/>

HOUSING SCHEMES CONSTRUCTION.—During the year a total of 1,004 new houses of permanent construction—359 three-apartment, 602 four-apartment and 43 five-apartment—were completed and occupied by families living in overcrowded and insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 4,938. The families were rehoused from 766 existing houses, viz., 123 one-apartment, 522 two-apartment, 94 three-apartment, 16 four-apartment and 11 five-apartment, in addition to 238 families each living in a room as sub-tenant.

Included in the foregoing figures are 127 families in which at least one member was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 815 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

The following table shows the locations and sizes of houses allocated together with the number of persons displaced :—

Permanent Houses

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated			Persons Displaced
		3-Apt.	4-Apt.	5-Apt.	
Blantyre	... Thornhill	20	36	4	321
Bothwell	... Bellshill	16	12	2	174
Bothwell	... Chapelhall	36	36	—	297
Bothwell	... *Newarthill	—	18	—	76
Bothwell	... Tannochside	143	131	—	1,470
Cadder	... *Chryston	—	68	—	306
Cambusnethan	... Overtown	—	4	—	10
Cambusnethan	... Kingshill	27	15	—	199
Carmichael	... Sandilands	—	4	—	11
Carstairs	... Hangingshaw	—	8	—	36
Dalserf	... Hareleeshill	—	12	—	61
Dalserf	... Strutherhill	10	35	35	348
East Kilbride	... Kittochside	—	4	—	11
Hamilton	... Limekilnburn	—	4	—	17
Hamilton	... Eddlewood	38	50	—	466
Lesmahagow	... Milton	—	6	—	20
Lesmahagow	... Auchenheath	—	6	—	23
Lesmahagow	... Bankhead	6	18	2	115
Lesmahagow	... Dillarburn	—	6	—	24
New Monkland	... Caldercruix	10	36	—	223
Old Monkland	... Baillieston	14	18	—	161
Old Monkland	... Carmyle	19	29	—	268
Shotts	... *Harthill	8	36	—	187
Shotts	... Greystonelee	12	10	—	114
Totals		359	602	43	4,938

*Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

There were at the close of the year 1,568 additional houses in various stages of construction throughout the County, including 154 being erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

TEMPORARY LICENCES.—Licences to occupy formerly condemned dwellings were in operation during the year in respect of 42 houses whilst 5 licences lapsed on the dwellings being vacated, and the houses were thereafter closed or demolished. One licence was refused.

The position in relation to the granting of these licences under Defence Regulation 68BB was under review during the year and it was agreed by the County Council that in future no new licences should be granted under the Regulation in respect of the occupancy of condemned houses and that where the terms of licences granted were not being observed the matter should be brought to the notice of the appropriate Committee of the County Council for consideration of the action which should be taken.

Temporary Houses

BURNWOOD CAMP, CARLUKE.—Remedial measures to rectify the defective roof conditions and the state of the footpaths within this Scheme were carried out during the year.

MAYCRETE HOUSES (Cambuslang, Blantyre and Bellshill).—Representation was made by the Ministry of Works and the Department of Health to the County Council that these houses should be taken over by the County Council on certain defined terms. The request was carefully considered in all its aspects and negotiations were still continuing at the end of the year.

ALUMINIUM HOUSES.—The County Council were authorised by the Department of Health to invite tenders for certain remedial measures to be carried out to these temporary dwellings where severe condensation was known to exist. The cost of these measures was limited to £25-£30 per house. Under the supervision of the Housing Repairs Supervisor the installation of a scheme of background heating was proceeded with and at the end of November 19 houses had been provided with this and good results are reported to have been attained.

ARMY CAMPS.—The occupation by homeless families of former army camps in the County still continues and the following table shows the site of the camps and the present number of occupiers.

Camp or Billet		Total No. of Families	No. from Outwith County	Total No. of Persons	No. of Occupied Huts
Rusheyhill Camp, Bishopbriggs ...	...	31	28	158	38
R.A.F. Camp, Newhouse ...	...	3	—	15	3
The Whins Camp, Blantyreferme ...	...	63	43	299	15
Mid Netherton Camp, Carmunnock ...	...	62	62	330	19
New Dechmont Camp, Cambuslang ...	...	27	16	118	19
Totals	...	186	149	920	94

Considerable supervision of these camps is required to prevent the continuance of nuisance conditions which arise frequently, often caused by malicious mischief.

During the year the County Council were informed by the Department that the camps at Blantyreferme and Rusheyhill would require to be vacated at as early a date as possible. Naturally it is not possible for the County Council to give preferential selection to the rehousing of these squatter families over families whose needs give them a higher place on the priority list and it was ultimately agreed that the Council would rehouse the occupiers of these camps who belonged to the County on the understanding that an additional allocation of houses would be made available and that other arrangements would be made for the rehousing of the remaining families in the camps who belonged to other areas.

Representation had to be made during the year to the Department of Health that they take up with the responsible Army Authorities the question of effecting essential improvements at New Dechmont Camp, Cambuslang. In October, 1948, many of the 50 occupying families of this camp were removed to Blantyreferme Camp and the families remaining were reduced to 19 in number. This position was more or less maintained until March of this year when the number of occupying families gradually rose to 33. Since this fresh influx conditions at the camp deteriorated, due to the amount of destruction which took place and the apparent inability of the Army Authorities to prevent such vandalism or to keep the vacant huts closed. The attention of the Garrison Engineer was directed to the extent of the damage done and certain measures were suggested to him which might be taken with a view to improvement in the conditions and the prevention of further wanton damage to the buildings.

TRANSFER OF MINERS.—During the year 132 enquiries were received regarding the housing conditions of miners who were being transferred

to areas outwith Lanarkshire. In each case at the request of the outside local authority the families concerned were visited, the houses inspected and in all cases conditions were found to be satisfactory. It is of interest to record that the Parishes mostly affected by these transfers were Blantyre, Bothwell and Shotts.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939.—The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 137. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 98 cases, 66 were refused and 11 continued.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling, giving details of the defects found, and in many cases repairs were immediately carried out.

It would appear that the object of these Acts is being misconstrued by the general public. Many applications are received for certificates from persons who assume that the granting of such a certificate presupposes their dwelling-houses to be "unfit for human habitation" and provides a lever to insist on priority attention in respect of rehousing. Such an assumption is wrong and requests are often withdrawn when the matter has been fully explained to the applicants.

APPLICATIONS BY LANDLORDS.—Applications were received from owners of 5 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. Only one such report was granted during the year.

RURAL HOUSING.—During the year 69 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 15 in non-rural areas were inspected. Forty-nine of the houses in rural areas and 7 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation; 47 and 2 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 39 and 9 respectively were without a separate water closet.

A farm worker's bothy at Whinbush Farm, Elsrickle, was the subject of Representation under the Housing Act and an undertaking was given by the owner that the bothy would not again be used for human habitation.

The number of new houses built for rural workers by the Local Authority and occupied since 1938 to the end of the year under review was 118 and a further 80 houses are under construction.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 6, and 4 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Insanitary Dwellings

Whilst only in one instance during the year was Statutory action taken by the service of a Notice in terms of Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, for the provision of water-closet accommodation, a considerable amount of informal action was taken by means of contact both written and verbal with the owners of properties where privies and privy middens were in existence. This resulted in 175 houses being provided with water-closets either to replace existing privies or to increase the proportion of water-closets in properties where an insufficient number existed.

In one instance where Statutory action, as mentioned above, resulted in no effort being made by the owner to carry out his obligations, plans had to be prepared by the Department to have water-closets introduced to the property affected. This property comprises 10 houses, the existing conveniences of which have become dilapidated leaving the occupiers with no conveniences whatsoever and arrangements have now been made by the County Council to construct four outside water-closets. Although much is being done to replace unsatisfactory privies and privy middens in certain parts of the County by means of the provision of adequate drainage facilities this type of convenience is still in use chiefly in a number of the smaller communities. Where such conveniences do exist in the more populous areas they are for the use of dwellings which are considered to be unfit for human habitation and which it is hoped will be demolished as the occupying families are rehoused in County Council Housing Schemes.

As referred to in last year's report I would again stress that many individual occupiers of properties continue to "hamper and deflect by

pressure and agitation " the object of the Department and of the Statutory requirements to improve such conditions in an orderly plan and to dwellings which can be readily and satisfactorily drained.

Mention should also be made that the cost of the installation of water-closets to 19 dwelling-houses carried out by the Local Authority during 1949-50 could only be recovered by the making of a Charging Order under Sections 20 and 22 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, on the proprietors of the properties concerned.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

One of the results of the lack of maintaining property in a reasonable state of repair which gives rise to very serious conditions is that the affected property in one respect or another gradually becomes dangerous both to occupiers and to foot passengers. Twenty-three Notices under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, were served on owners requiring them to take down or secure such buildings. In the majority of such cases immediate steps were taken to deal with the conditions but in some instances considerable pressure had to be brought to bear on the owners to have the necessary safety measures taken. Two such cases during the year resulted in Court proceedings and one of these exemplified the difficulties confronting the Local Authority and the responsible official whose only interest is to protect the public. This case was heard before the Sheriff-Substitute at Hamilton who sustained a Plea-in-Law of the Defender and dismissed the action on two points :—

- (1) that the Local Authority had not complied with the requirements of Section 191 in respect of the erection of a fence around the dangerous building ; and
- (2) that the owner had abandoned the property prior to the service of the Notice.

The result of this decision, I may say, cost the Local Authority over £200 to carry out the demolition of this dangerous property and to take the necessary means to protect adjoining gables. The procedure now required is that where properties are sufficiently dangerous to warrant service of Notice under Section 191, the Local Authority must either before the service of the Notice or at the same time erect a fence or a hoard to prevent danger to occupiers and foot passengers. This had to be done at a property in Blantyre owing to the delay of the owner to take action and again the cost was borne by the Local Authority, in this instance to the extent of £33.

The owner of a single-storey property comprising two empty houses at 327 Strathaven Road, Limekilnburn, Hamilton, deemed to be dangerous, was prosecuted for failing to take down or secure the building. The defender being abroad, Decree was granted to the County Council to carry out the work of demolition which cost £35. Proceedings were also taken against the owner of a dangerous two-storey property at 2 John Street, Blantyre, and the necessary work of repair was being carried out at the close of the year.

In addition to these cases and as a result of action taken the previous year in respect of service of Notices under Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, in regard to derelict properties situated within the County, a number of such were demolished by the County Council where the owners were unknown. These properties were :—

- Single-storey stone-built building with thatched roof at 26 Lawrie Street, Stonehouse ;
- Single-storey stone-built house at 9 Green Street, Stonehouse ;
- Two two-storey stone-built properties in Main Street, Crawfordjohn ; and
- Part of a two-storey property at Main Street, East Kilbride.

The cost of these demolitions was approximately £190.

Drainage

Numerous problems in respect of defective drainage conditions were investigated during the year, amongst the more important being that of the drainage discharge from the Kirk o' Shotts Television Station and adjacent properties. The site of the Television Station permits drainage only to a ditch at Dewshill which carries effluent from other properties and the course of the ditch being within the catchment area of Forrestburn Reservoir belonging to West Lothian County Council, the proposed drainage scheme from the Station was the cause of some concern to the County Council of West Lothian in respect of possible pollution of the reservoir. Samples of the outlet stream did not disclose, on chemical and bacteriological analyses, that this was a polluted stream but despite these results West Lothian County Council felt that some further precautionary measures should be adopted and suggested that a by-pass sewer should be constructed to take all the effluents from the vicinity of Forrestburn Reservoir to a point below the level of the embankment. The cost of this scheme was estimated at £4,950 and it was suggested that the County of Lanark should bear

part of the expenditure. The County Council, however, did not agree to contribute but the scheme was proceeded with and has now been completed.

Repeated complaints arise from various outlying areas where villages are extending and drainage is being permitted to discharge to adjacent ditches. Whilst in all such cases no crude sewage is being discharged—all properties having properly constructed septic tanks—there is a problem arising in this connection owing to the increased number of outlets from septic tanks to ditches flowing through adjoining farm lands. The farmers are objecting to the cleaning of these ditches. This is a matter which will require to be dealt with in a more practical manner and the time has come, I think, when the Local Authority must be prepared to meet the expenditure in keeping such affected watercourses clean until there is a sufficient reason for an extension of the Special Drainage District and the provision of communal sewage disposal facilities.

Enquiries were made into such cases at Dolphinton, Crawford, Chapelton, Calderbank, Braidwood and Blackwood, and in consultation with the County Drainage Engineer efforts were made to improve the conditions and schemes of drainage have now been approved for Chapelton and Crawford and representations are being made in respect of Calderbank and Braidwood.

A number of foul ditches were cleaned out during the year at the instance of the Local Authority but these were mostly within or adjoining the Special Drainage District boundary. As I have said, however, the many rural workers' schemes and isolated houses being constructed and having their drainage discharged to adjoining ditches are increasing to such an extent that regular measures of attention will require to be taken in respect of the cleaning of these ditches if complaints of nuisance conditions are to be prevented.

The badly polluted ditch at the rear of Springwells Housing Scheme, Blantyre, was cleaned out at the instance of the Department at a cost of £184, part of which was refunded by the British Railways, National Coal Board and Campbell, Binnie, Reid & Co., as riparian proprietors, together with the County Council.

Several visits of inspection and considerable discussion took place during the year in respect of ditches at Calder Road, Mossend, but no solution to the problem of improvement had been agreed to at the end of the year.

I am indebted to the County Drainage Engineer for the following information in relation to the laying of sewers, etc., throughout the year :—

HOUSING.

Aitkenhead and Tannochside (Burnhead No. 4 Site).

2,885 yards of sewers completed.

Bellshill and Orbiston (3rd Development).

1,934 yards of sewers completed.

Bellshill and Orbiston (4th and 5th Developments).

3,806 yards of sewers completed.

Blackwood (Carlisle Road Site).

428 yards of sewers completed.

Lesmahagow (Bankhead Site—3rd Development).

1,484 yards of sewers completed.

Meikle Earnock (Quarter Road Site).

404 yards of outfall sewers completed.

Meikle Earnock (Quarter Road Site—3rd Development).

944 yards of sewers completed.

Strathaven (Goodsburn).

781 yards of sewers completed.

Blantyre (Thornhill Housing Site).

1,072 yards of outfall and storm overflow sewers completed.

Cambuslang (Cairns Site—1st Development).

2,809 yards of sewers have been laid to date.

Cambuslang (Cairns Site—2nd Development).

2,019 yards of sewers completed.

Carlisle (Crawforddyke Site—3rd Development).

2,839 yards of sewers completed.

Newmains (Bönkle Site).

1,501 yards of sewers completed.

DRAINAGE.

Chapelton.

Internal and outfall sewers—1,189 yards laid up to end of year.

Kingshill.

Outfall sewer from Kingshill, Bowhousebog and Hartwood—
1,534 yards laid.

Stepps.

Reconstruction of outfall sewer at Garnkirk Burn—1,009 yards
of sewer completed.

DRAINAGE—*Continued.**Thankerton.*

Sewers and Sewage Purification Works—200 yards of 15-inch fireclay outfall sewer completed. Work on 12-inch fireclay effluent sewer and sewage purification works is proceeding.

Auchengeich Sewage Purification Works.

Operations have been started for the completion of these works.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.

A. A. Stuart's Factory Site Sewer—289 yards of sewer completed.

Hazelbank.

415 yards of sewer completed.

Douglas.

Sewers and Sewage Purification Works—effluent sewer completed ; operations on the works are proceeding.

Cambuslang (Cairns Housing Site).

198 yards of outfall and storm overflow sewers laid to date.

Larkhall.

Pump houses at Braehead, Merryton and Millheugh—this work has been completed and the pumping stations are in operation.

Newmains, Cleland and Omoa.

Sewers and Sewage Purification Works—work on this installation is proceeding satisfactorily.

Stonehouse (Ejector Station at Linthaugh).

Ejector Station with 60 yards of 9-inch fireclay sewer and 230 yards of 5-inch C.I. rising main completed.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn.

Reconstruction of sewers in Springfield Road and Kirkintilloch Road—work on this 33-inch concrete sewer is proceeding.

East Kilbride New Town.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the Philipshill Sewage Purification Works.

During the year work was carried out on :—

Lees Burn outfall sewer ;

Headhouse outfall sewer ;

Glasgow Road outfall sewer ;

Murrayhill outfall sewer ; and

The outfall sewer to Philipshill Sewage Purification Works ; in addition to internal foul and storm water sewers at the various Developments.

Water Supply

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the County Council was more than sufficient to meet all demands. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies but these were found chiefly to be due to defective service pipes, and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied.

As the result of laying an enlarged main by Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board during the year the deficient supply to part of the village of Calderbank was improved.

WATER SAMPLES.—During the year 264 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Staff from public supplies at various places and all were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. As the result of complaints and requests received 60 samples were also taken from private supplies and submitted for analysis. Action was taken and advice given where the supplies were disclosed to be for one reason or another unfit for domestic use.

Two instances were recorded showing the sound justification for taking regular samples of water. In the first case a sample taken from a private well serving 29 houses showed the water to be polluted and the owner was called upon to dismantle the pump immediately and discontinue the use of the well whilst the Water Department, on being requested, provided a storage tank with a draw-off tap to serve the inhabitants of the hamlet affected.

In the second instance a sample of water from a private supply disclosed that a defective drain was leaking and sewage was finding its way into the well. The drain was repaired and the well treated with chloride of lime. Later sampling showed a decided improvement and further treatment is continuing.

The following is a report by the County Water Engineer of the work carried out in the provision and maintenance of County water supplies throughout the year :—

“ In January, 1951, the booster station at Abington was brought into operation, resulting in the discharge of the Camps main being increased by 1,000,000 gallons per day. This additional quantity of water thus became available generally for distribution throughout the Supply Area. To afford water supplies to County Housing Schemes $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipes, from 3-in. diameter to 9-in. diameter, were laid, while to maintain supplies generally $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipes ranging from 3-in. to 18-in. in diameter were also laid.

“The water supply for the New Town at East Kilbride necessitated the laying of 2 miles of main from 10-in. to 18-in. in diameter, and 3 miles of detail distribution pipes, from 3-in. to 8-in. in diameter. The total mileage laid was 19.

“The replacement of 39 fire hydrants, and the installation of 19 new hydrants was undertaken for the Lanarkshire Fire Brigade. To maintain reasonable water supplies within the Supply Area, it was necessary to undertake pipe-scraping operations on over 90 miles of pipes, the diameter varying from 16-in. to 2-in. The number of service connections and branches for all purposes given off the County mains amounted to over 800. The total length of trunk and distribution mains within the Supply Area is approximately 1,100 miles.”

Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 58,992 and the number of nuisances recorded was 1,715. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 950 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimation had received no attention Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 346.

Further consideration was given by the appropriate Committee to the action which should be taken in respect of the flooding at Stepps Stadium and despite previous correspondence and discussion on the ground with the representatives of the City of Glasgow in regard to the remedial measures to be adopted by the City Authorities nothing had been done at the end of the year and the conditions remained the same.

Owing to an outbreak of dysentery at Draffan Rows, Kirkmuirhill, immediate action had to be taken in respect of the unsatisfactory water supply and the removal of the household refuse. This hamlet is outwith the County Special Scavenging District boundaries and the owner had not taken steps to have the privies and privy middens emptied. Arrangements were made at once to undertake this work at a cost of £42 which expense with the deduction of £10 recovered from the owner was borne by the County Council.

Fewer complaints of rubbish dumping were received during the year than in previous years but where this did arise the usual steps were taken to have the accumulation removed and a warning notice-board erected.

A fatal accident occurred in a large dwelling-house at Cambuslang used by the owner to accommodate a few lodgers. Investigations at the instance of the Police showed that the metal flue pipe of an independent boiler had been altered and connected to the kitchen flue and subsequent tests showed that when the boiler furnace was banked with coke at night and the kitchen fire out a definite down-draught took place in the kitchen vent. Carbon monoxide was present in the kitchen and bedroom above. These findings established the existence of nuisance conditions which might have been directly responsible for the fatalities.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of nine properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notices. In three of the cases the owners, after having the nuisances removed, were found liable in expenses and in the fourth case the Local Authority carried out the work under Warrant. The following is a note of the properties concerned :—

101 Causewayside Street, Tollcross—choked drains.

114 Glasgow Road, Blantyre—leaky roof.

88/90 Percy Street, Larkhall—stair landing wood floor broken.

Cathkin Mill Cottage, Rutherglen—choked drain ; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £7 0s. 4d.

The remaining cases were still being dealt with at the close of the year.

Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows :—

4 Church Street, Blantyre—leaky roofs ; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £163 6s. 3d.

8 Station Road, Caldercruix—leaky roof, etc.; nuisance removed by Local Authority under Warrant at a cost of £16 15s. 6d.

Action was taken on Police Information against certain farmers in respect of contravention of the Bye-laws regulating the application of animal matter to land as a fertilising agent. The farmers had caused flesh and offal to be applied as a top dressing to land within 100 yards of a public road or 200 yards of a dwelling-house and had not covered it over or ploughed it in within forty-eight hours. Convictions were obtained by the Police in each instance.

UNFENCED MINE SHAFTS.—Whilst no Intimations were received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines in regard to the abandonment of mines in the County, a number of old shafts were found to be unprotected and dangerous and the owners were requested to take the necessary action as required by Section 29 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, to keep the shafts surrounded by a structure of a permanent character sufficient to prevent accidents. In 4 instances the requirements were given effect to.

Atmospheric Pollution

BURNING MINERAL REFUSE BING.—The burning bing at High Blantyre which has now been active for almost three years, while continuing to receive the attention of the National Coal Board in respect of its treatment with water, gave rise throughout the year to several complaints and regular inspections had to be carried out to ensure that the precautionary measures were being undertaken in an efficient manner.

There is no doubt that some improvement has taken place in the general conditions but whether the constant spraying operations are helpful or only assist in pushing the fire farther into the bing it is difficult to assess. The water spraying certainly controls the overhead conditions and, in the interests of the health of the community, is a necessity. As referred to in my previous Annual Report the refusal on the part of the National Coal Board officials to cut off a large part of the bing which appeared to be free from fire has, as anticipated, allowed the fire to affect the whole bing with the result that the Local Authority may be compelled to take action to protect nearby occupiers of dwelling-houses situated at the base of the bing by temporary evacuation of certain of the families.

The National Coal Board have carried out, apart from some lapses due to mechanical break-down of pumps, etc., their promise to keep the bing under a constant flow of water by spraying.

In my opinion protective measures in respect of the danger of the internal combustion of these mineral refuse bings ought to be taken by means of temperature bore holes kept under regular and responsible supervision. When temperatures are high action can then be taken to either cut off or flood the section of the bing affected. By these means serious nuisance conditions could probably be avoided.

CARMYLE IRON WORKS.—The observation stations set down at Carmyle last year to ascertain the sources and degree of pollution

affecting the area have been fully operating for some months now but it was not possible at the end of the year to give a true and exact picture of the conditions prevailing throughout a prolonged period. It should be possible to obtain this during 1952.

GRIT AND DUST EMISSION, CARDOWAN COLLIERY, STEPPS.—The emission of grit from the boiler chimney here did show some slight diminution throughout the year but the conditions are still unsatisfactory. Trials were carried out with the installation of Niagra Furnaces but this did not appear to improve the grit nuisance. However, intimation has now been given by the National Coal Board that a Dust Extractor Plant is to be installed and it is hoped that when this plant is in operation nuisance conditions will be reduced to a minimum.

Samples of grit were obtained from adjoining properties indicating that part of the trouble was caused by dust from the tipping of boiler ashes on an adjacent bing. An improved system was introduced whereby the ashes were sprayed with water on the ash trucks as these emerged from the boiler-house to be run over the bing. This has improved conditions but to be completely successful it must be ensured that the ashes are thoroughly soaked and quenched.

The conditions continue to be kept under observation.

SHOTTS POWER STATION.—Investigations relative to the complaints of serious grit emission from Shotts Power Station were continued throughout the year. There was correspondence with the National Coal Board in respect of the lack of improvement in the emission of grit and a meeting with the Area Production Manager disclosed that recent further examination of the flue and chimney had shown an excessive amount of grit lodging at the bottom of the chimney which had built itself up to flue level with the result that the forced draught in use was causing this grit to be constantly discharged up the chimney and into the atmosphere. The work of removing this grit was not completed until 17th November last. Steam jets have now been fitted to the chimney and a baffle plate inserted in the grit chamber and it is hoped that these measures will ultimately remove cause for serious complaint. Despite these measures, however, the National Coal Board have entered into negotiations with the South-West Scotland Electricity Board for a supply of power which, when obtained probably in about eighteen months, will enable the Shotts Power Station to be closed down altogether. Observations are continuing and any excessive grit emission immediately reported to the National Coal Board for attention.

DUST FROM SETTLING PONDS, ETC., KINGSHILL COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—Continued observations of this reported pollution showed that during the year no evidence of public health nuisance could be certified. Apparently, however, the National Coal Board have succeeded in finding a market for the very fine coal dust of the bing at Kingshill Colliery thought to be the cause of the atmospheric pollution and several thousand tons have now been removed.

CEMENT DUST, ETC., EMISSION, MORNINGSIDE, NEWMAINS.—Complaint of atmospheric pollution in this area has been the subject of investigation throughout the year and, whilst the results obtained from the atmospheric pollution deposit bottles set down on various sites have shown that there is a considerable deposit of dust in the atmosphere of the district, it is difficult to assess the degree of responsibility of the various industries. Further observation of pollution from the factory chimneys was being carried out at the end of the year so that a final decision can be arrived at as to the assessment of responsibility.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—Excessive emissions of smoke from a laundry chimney in Stepps have given rise to complaint for a considerable time but during last year a Prior Underfeed Mechanical Stoker was installed and the results have been satisfactory, a marked diminution of the smoke emitted having been noted although the owner has had to appeal to the Ministry of Fuel for a supply of graded fuel suitable for the mechanical stoker.

Various other factory chimneys were kept under observation throughout the year and warnings issued to the responsible owner where conditions were shown to be unsatisfactory.

Another unusual complaint of smoke emission arose from a recently established factory where aluminium scrap is smelted. It was found on inspection that two furnaces were in operation, one in constant use for smelting aluminium scrap and the other used occasionally to smelt the aluminium from articles containing iron. There was no provision for smoke and fumes to escape except by the open furnace doors into the furnace building and thence through roof ventilators and window openings. After considerable delay, due to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary material, a 12-inch diameter iron flue pipe was connected to the furnace in constant use and carried about 20 feet above the roof. In addition a more close-fitting type of door was provided for the furnace. By these measures it was found that the smoke and fumes had been very considerably abated by the end of the year.

PENWINNIE REFUSE COUP, STAND.—Further complaint was made by local residents as to the condition of this large refuse coup owned by Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department, with particular reference to smoke emission from the burning refuse. A meeting was held on the site with the Director of Cleansing, Glasgow, and he undertook to endeavour to reduce the smoke nuisance by increasing the proportion of incinerator dust in the refuse and abandoning temporarily the more serious burning part of the coup. It is recognised that the coup fire has been of long standing and complete extinguishing of the fire cannot be obtained without the total cessation of refuse tipping and even so the fire would continue until all combustible material had been burnt out. The control measures agreed to were being carried out at the end of the year.

There is no doubt that in dealing with the problems of atmospheric pollution from the various industries in the County the degree of pollution can be reduced to harmless concentrations by the introduction of suitable apparatus but this unfortunately is largely a question of economics in addition to the non-availability of the necessary materials in these times. Much, however, can be done by the co-operation of the individual undertakings with the Local Authority in the interests of the general health of the community.

The assessment of the damage done to the fabric of buildings, machinery, and the health of the community by the careless emission of grit and dust to the atmosphere is not possible but it is of serious consequence to the nation and every endeavour must be made to abate it by the supply of satisfactory fuel and the encouragement of the provision of suitable plant.

Fly Repression

All dustbin shelters, privies, and privy middens, etc., were disinfested on two occasions throughout the year to prevent the breeding of flies and whilst this might appear to be an unnecessary expenditure to the person with little or no knowledge of the habits or life history of this dangerous insect there is no doubt whatsoever that any measure of protection of the public to prevent the spread of disease is well worth while and should be assiduously continued.

Private Streets

Difficulty is still being experienced in having private streets repaired owing to the lack of sufficient funds in the hands of the owners to enable them to undertake their statutory responsibilities.

Persistent endeavour throughout the year succeeded, however, in having the undernoted streets brought up to highway standard and the responsibility for further upkeep taken over by the County Council.

St. Mungo Street, Bishopbriggs.

Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps.

Clydeford Drive, Uddingston.

Manse Road, Shotts.

Charles Street, Shotts.

The following private streets were also repaired :—

Road leading to Summerlee Rows, Larkhall.

Melville Place, Carluke.

Negotiations were proceeding at the close of the year in respect of the undernoted :—

Quarry Road, Law.

Johnstone Street and Meiklem Street, Bellshill.

Hallside Village (main thoroughfare)—work of repair well advanced.

School Lane, Carluke.

There are still in the County a large number of private streets which could be brought up to highway standard and taken over, and every encouragement and assistance should be given to the responsible owners to have their statutory obligations implemented.

Public Conveyances

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

Public Schools

The various public schools within the County were inspected and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

During the year 198 water-closets were provided at schools throughout the County which were previously served by the unsatisfactory trough closet or by dry conveniences.

Cinemas

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the halls and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found in several premises, but these were attended to on being brought to the notice of the managers concerned.

Common Lodging-Houses

The only registered common lodging-house in the County situated at Bellshill was inspected regularly and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. The fire escape facilities referred to in last year's report were completed in accordance with plans submitted and approved.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Owing to the general scarcity of suitable housing accommodation in certain districts of the County, the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Numerous inspections were made, however, of houses where single lodgers were kept, or apartments sub-let to families, and action was taken where gross overcrowding was found.

Tents and Vans

During the year 240 inspections were made of tents and vans which with several exceptions were found to be in satisfactory condition although various tinker encampments were found to be objectionable, and, in conjunction with the local Police, successful action was taken to have the sites abandoned.

A number of camp sites received special attention throughout the year. These sites are situated at Avon View, Larkhall; Quarry Farm, Chapeltown; Silverrigg Farm, Chapeltown; and West Netherton and Lickprivick Farms, East Kilbride. The site at Avon View, Larkhall, was cleared throughout the year at the instigation of this Department and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year in respect of the site at Quarry Farm, Chapeltown, in an endeavour to have the site cleared.

Regular inspections of the holiday camps at East Kilbride which comprise 71 huts were made and the conditions generally found to be satisfactory.

Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 889—775 with mechanical power and 114 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 704, including 635 of factories with mechanical power and 69 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with:—Want of cleanliness, 21; Ineffective Drainage of Floors, 1; Inadequate Ventilation, 1; Unreasonable Temperature, 1; Insufficient Sanitary

Conveniences, 17; Unsuitable Conveniences, 16; Conveniences not separated for Sexes, 2. The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aluminium	4	Laundry	13
Agricultural Implements	3	Leather Goods	14
Aerated Waters	3	Locomotive	3
Asphalte	2	Metal Windows	1
Artificial Stone	1	Motor Repairs	64
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Moss Litter	2
Butcher	98	Moulding	2
Baker	111	Metal Breaking	5
Bricks	22	Milk Bottling Tops	1
Blacksmith	22	Milk Pasteurising	2
Bone Meal	1	Nails	2
Briquettes	2	Oil Cakes	1
Bolts and Nuts	1	Oil Blending	2
Bleaching	3	Printing	3
Boiler-making	2	Paper-making	5
Boot Repairs	21	Paintwork	7
Bonded Store	1	Plant	2
Building Contractor	6	Plumber	8
Coil Spring	1	Panel Beating	2
Confectionery	5	Preserves	3
Concrete Blocks	12	Pattern-making	1
Cartwright	3	Potato Crisps	2
Concrete Pipes	1	Quarry	4
Coopering	1	Rubber	1
Coal-washing	2	Roof Frames	1
Coachbuilding	6	Ropes and Twines	2
Cabinet-making	7	Radio Repairs	4
Chains	1	Sawmill	12
Cement	1	Sheet Metal	1
Chemical	7	Steel-making	13
Clothing	9	Spinning and Weaving	6
Chairs	1	Stone Crushing	7
Cooked Meat	2	Soap Works	1
Corn Grinding	2	Shoemaker	10
Dry Batteries	1	Saddler	1
Drugs	1	Telephones	1
Dressmaker	4	Tube-making	4
Dyeing	1	Tailor	6
Electricity Generation	7	Tile Works	6
Electrical Engineering	16	Tar	2
Enamelled Baths	1	Tyres	1
Fireclay	4	Vehicle Assemblers	1
Firewood	1	Waggons	5
Firelighters	3	Wire Work	1
Food Products	1	Wines	1
Golf Club Maker	1	Watchmaker	2
Graith	8	Wheels	1
General Engineering	25	Welding	3
Gasworks	4	Woodwork	3
Ham Curer	1	Whinstone	4
Hosiery	10		
Ice-Cream	1	Total	775
Iron Founding	13		
Industrial Furnishings	1		
Joiner	57		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	14	Plumber	16
Blacksmith	12	Painter	6
Boot Repairer	4	Photographer	1
Builder	1	Rag Store	1
Cabinetmaker	2	Saddler	4
Canteen	1	Soap-boiler	1
Concrete	1	Shoemaker	6
Confectionery	2	Tailor	14
Dressmaker	6	Tripe-Dressing	1
Engineer	1	Watchmaker	4
Firelighter	1		
Hosiery	1	Total	114
Joiner	8		
Motor Repairs	6		

FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES.—In terms of Section 34 of the Factories Act of 1937 all factories where more than 20 persons are employed must be provided with a Certificate from the Local Authority that reasonable provision has been made for the escape of employees in case of fire. The preparation of these Certificates involves a considerable amount of inspection and clerical work as all exits within the factories must be clearly detailed in the Certificate and it can be readily understood that in the larger factories in the County of Lanark (Steel Works, Paper Mills, etc.) such details must be very complicated. During the year Certificates were granted to the occupiers in respect of 19 factories.

OUTWORKERS.—Four lists, containing 16 outworkers, were received and inspections were made of all the premises, which were found in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

On 1st November there came into operation the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, together with the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations. Generally the Act and Regulations provide for the registration of premises where such materials are used in manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery, together with the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored for distribution to registered premises, and for the prescribing of standards of cleanliness and the taking of the necessary samples for analysis.

At the end of the year six premises had been registered by the County Council in terms of the Act. More experience in the operation

of this legislation will be obtained throughout 1952 which will permit of comments as to the efficiency of the statutes in next year's report. Meantime it is to be recorded that samples can only be submitted for analysis to the prescribed firms of analysts and these are without exception established in England which, of course, will necessitate the sending of all samples obtained to England for analysis with resultant delays, etc.

Offensive Trades

There are now within the County four private slaughterhouses situated as follows :—

Carstairs Mains (Sheep only).

Symington (Sheep only).

Omoa (Knackery).

Dryfield, Kirkintilloch (Knackery).

In the course of the year these premises were inspected and found to be maintained in a clean condition but it was noted that the premises at Dryfield were not being used as a knackery and if such a business is not to be conducted within the premises the licence cannot be recommended for renewal for the year 1952-53.

The Local Authority Slaughterhouses at Bellshill, Strathaven, Shotts, Larkhall and Carlisle continue to be maintained in good order.

During the year the use of Blantyre Slaughterhouse which has been discontinued as such was considered by the Committee and application was made by a Glasgow firm for a let of the premises for use as a bacon-curing factory. As the premises may be again used by the Ministry of Food the Sub-Committee could not see their way to accede to the request of the Glasgow firm.

During the year the owners of premises at Omoa, Newarthill, enlarged their premises for the purpose of housing additional concentrator plant for the processing of meat, etc., from the carcasses of slaughtered animals. Plans of the proposed plant to deal with the fumes from the concentrators embodied a condensation and chlorination process which should prevent the emission of offensive odours to the atmosphere. The application was dealt with in accordance with Section 36 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and approved without objection having been raised.

There was also submitted towards the end of the year an application from a Glasgow firm for sanction to establish a slaughterhouse and

bacon-curing factory at premises in Downiebrae Road, Rutherglen. The matter was the subject of report to the appropriate Committee but it had not been finally dealt with at the close of the year.

Investigation was made throughout the year in an endeavour to obtain an improved method for the disposal of anthrax-affected carcasses owing to the difficulties being experienced by the Chief Constable's Staff with the present method of burial in lime. It was suggested that the previous practice of disposing of such carcasses by incineration in certain works at Omoa be reverted to. This, however, was found not to be possible in the firm's existing premises and costs were obtained of a suitable incinerator plant which might be constructed within their factory. The estimated costs for such plant, however, were considerable and, whilst the firm were agreeable to operate the plant in conjunction with their business, the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Pigstyes

Regular inspections of pigstyes were made during the year and with few exceptions the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order and free from nuisance conditions.

Twenty-three plans were approved during the year for the construction of new piggeries and 7 plans showing extensions to existing premises.

Four applications for permission to keep pigs were refused owing to the proximity of the structures to adjoining dwellings and in one instance to the danger of pollution of a nearby stream flowing through a Housing Estate.

Dairies

During the year 1,494 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's Dairy Bye-laws.

NEW BYRES.—Progress continues to be made in the provision of new byres and improvements to dairy premises generally. Plans were submitted and approved by the Local Authority during the year for the construction of 9 new dairy byres at the following farms throughout the County :—

Thornholme Farm, Carluke.

Caldermill Farm, Strathaven.

Scrogtonhead Farm, Douglas.

Newhouse Farm, Jackton.

Newhouse Farm, Quarter.
 Langdales Farm, Moodiesburn.
 Parkfoot Farm, Shotts.
 Wester Glentore Farm, New Monkland.
 Eastertown Farm, Biggar.

Improvements in lighting and ventilation, etc., were made to other 12 dairy premises.

During the year a plan was submitted showing the reconstruction of dairy byre within the populous area of Strathaven. This plan was considered by the Planning Control Committee and after discussion and a visit to the site by the Sub-Committee consent was refused for the following reasons :—

- (1) The existing byre was situated in an area which was of mixed business and residential character ;
- (2) The movement of cattle to and from the byre would be prejudicial to traffic safety ; and
- (3) The site of the byre and of adjoining buildings was situated in an area which it was proposed should be included in the County Development Plan as an area designated for comprehensive development.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 129, making a total of 1,410 registered dairies—1,180 producers and 230 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 21 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 23,760.

WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION.—During the year it was recommended that the Certificate of Registration be withdrawn from a particular producer in view of the almost continuous complaint made against the condition of his premises. The farmer appealed against the decision of the Local Authority to revoke the Certificate of Registration granted to him under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, but before the appeal was considered he died and the Certificate under the Act therefore lapsed.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 338 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 506.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.—The number of score cards completed during the year in regard to the condition of premises where designated licences were applied for was 153.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT, 1949.—During the year consultation took place with the responsible officer of the Ministry of Food in regard to the inclusion of certain districts within the County in the proposed “Specified Areas” in accordance with the Act. Certain objections were taken to the proposed boundaries which were not coterminous with the present administrative boundaries.

BURGH OF BIGGAR.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BURGH OF LANARK.—There are 2 registered producer-retailers and 1 registered retailer of milk only within the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED DAIRY FARMS SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FARMS HOLDING (a) FULL REGISTRATION; (b) PROVISIONAL; AND SPECIAL DESIGNATED LICENCES

PARISH	Total Farms	Total Licences	Licences %	Regn. Full	Regn. Full %	Regn. Provisional	Provisional %	Licences T.T.	T.T. %	Licences Standard	Standard %	Licences Certified	Certified %	Licences Dealers
Avondale ...	124	116	93.5	123	99.1	1	0.8	110	88.7	3	2.4	3	2.4	2
Biggar ...	17	15	88.2	16	94.1	1	5.8	13	76.4	—	—	2	11.7	2
Blantyre ...	14	10	71.4	11	78.5	3	21.4	8	57.1	2	14.2	—	—	—
Bothwell ...	46	28	60.8	44	95.6	2	4.3	26	56.5	1	2.1	1	2.1	—
Cadder ...	48	38	79.1	47	97.9	1	2.08	36	75.0	—	—	2	4.1	7
Cambuslang ...	12	10	83.3	12	100.0	—	—	4	33.3	1	8.3	5	41.6	1
Cambusnethan ...	39	28	71.7	33	84.6	6	15.3	28	71.7	—	—	—	—	2
Carluke ...	55	38	69.09	50	90.9	5	9.09	36	65.4	1	1.8	1	1.8	2
Carmichael ...	21	14	66.6	18	85.7	3	14.2	13	61.9	—	—	1	4.7	—
Carmunnock ...	8	6	75.0	7	87.5	1	12.5	5	62.5	—	—	1	12.5	1
Carnwath ...	71	50	70.4	57	80.5	14	19.7	50	70.4	—	—	—	—	1
Carstairs ...	30	22	73.3	26	86.6	4	13.3	22	73.3	—	—	—	—	—
Coulter ...	7	6	85.7	6	85.7	1	14.2	5	71.4	—	—	1	14.2	—
Covington & Thankerton	10	6	60.0	9	90.0	1	10.0	6	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford ...	7	3	42.8	6	85.7	1	14.2	3	42.8	—	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn ...	13	9	69.2	10	76.9	3	23.07	8	61.5	1	7.6	—	—	1
Dalserf ...	23	18	78.2	21	91.3	2	8.6	18	78.2	—	—	—	—	—
Dalziel ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton ...	9	8	88.8	8	88.8	1	11.1	8	88.8	—	—	—	—	1
Douglas ...	11	7	63.6	7	63.6	4	36.3	7	63.6	—	—	—	—	—
Dunsyre ...	5	3	60.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	3	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	108	89	82.4	103	95.3	5	4.6	76	70.3	7	6.4	6	5.5	8
Glasford ...	48	39	81.2	48	100.0	—	—	38	79.1	1	2.08	—	—	—
Glasgow ...	1	—	—	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton ...	42	37	88.09	41	97.6	1	2.3	37	88.09	—	—	—	—	—
Lamington and Wandel	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	—	—	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	19	13	68.4	16	84.2	3	15.7	12	63.1	1	5.2	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	139	121	87.05	133	95.6	6	4.3	116	83.4	1	0.7	4	2.8	—
Libberton ...	19	17	89.4	17	89.4	2	10.5	15	78.9	—	—	2	10.5	2
New Monkland ...	64	35	54.6	50	78.1	14	21.8	33	51.5	2	3.1	3	27.2	6
Old Monkland ...	11	8	72.7	10	90.9	1	9.09	5	45.4	—	—	—	—	2
Pettinain ...	12	9	75.0	10	83.3	2	16.6	9	75.0	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ...	4	2	50.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	—	—	1	25.0	2
Shotts ...	65	35	53.8	60	90.7	5	7.6	35	53.8	—	—	—	—	3
Stonehouse ...	34	23	67.6	28	82.3	6	17.6	20	58.8	3	8.8	—	—	1
Symington ...	8	7	87.5	8	100.0	—	—	7	87.5	—	—	—	—	—
Walston ...	12	6	50.0	8	66.6	4	33.3	3	25.0	1	8.3	2	16.6	—
Wiston and Robertson	19	14	73.6	17	89.4	2	10.5	13	68.4	—	—	1	5.2	—
Whole County ...	1,180	894	75.7	1,072	90.8	108	9.1	833	70.5	25	2.1	36	3.05	44

Ice Cream

Progress continues in the improvement of premises where Ice-Cream is manufactured and sold and there has now been established a considerable degree of co-operation with the traders anxious to comply with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations.

The following table shows the position in respect of registered premises since the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into operation.

	Premises.	Vehicles.
Number of certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1951	114	117
Number of applications for registration considered during 1951	26	31
(i) Number granted	14	29
(ii) Number refused	—	—
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	2	2
(iv) Number of applications submitted before 1st November, 1948, still to be determined ...	7	—
(v) Number of applications after 1st November, 1948, still to be dealt with	3	—
Number of certificates of registration relinquished during 1951	12	18

During the year one of the Department of Health Milk officers carried out a survey of the administration of these regulations within the area and his report, *inter alia*, indicated that the general administration was satisfactory in respect of improvement to premises, cleanliness of these premises and the provision of plant and equipment. A number of recommendations were put forward but they covered matters which are constantly being attended to by the staff, and in my report to the County Council it was stated—

“ The Department should be assured that the difficulties with which the Public Health Department have been faced in dealing with the Ice-Cream Regulations since the operative date are gradually being overcome and it is the constant endeavour of the Medical Officer of Health and the County Sanitary Inspector to have the premises and equipment in all premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold brought up

to a standard which will ensure the production and sale of an article of food under the most efficient hygienic conditions it is possible in the existing circumstances to obtain."

Food Hygiene

The hygienic handling of food is a subject which within recent years has been causing some concern to public health officials and many districts have been exercising considerable ingenuity in the establishment of Clean Food Guilds and conducting Clean Food Campaigns. It is probably somewhat easier to adopt such measures in small and concentrated areas but in populous districts of a large County such as Lanarkshire the task is not an easy one. A survey of Food, etc., shops throughout the County during the year showed that there were in all 1,981 such shops, comprising the following :—Grocers, 457 ; Bakers, 157 ; Butchers, 187 ; Fishmongers, 47 ; Dairies, 60 ; Fruiterers and Confectioners, 208 ; Cafes, Restaurants, etc., 204 ; Chemists, 56 ; Hotels and Public Houses, 273 ; General (Unclassified), 332.

Efforts have been made by way of lectures and the showing of films to spread the gospel of food hygiene and a more intensive campaign in this respect has been under discussion. It is hoped that during next year a team of qualified and well instructed lecturers from the staff will be engaged to speak to employers of labour in the food industry generally and later with the co-operation of the employers instruct the employees in the benefits to be derived from the proper handling of all foodstuffs.

The report of the Catering Trade Working Party appointed by the Ministry of Food was issued during the year and made certain main recommendations which it is hoped will ultimately be the subject of legislation. Codes of practice were recommended for adoption together with registration of all catering establishments by the Local Authority which it is considered is an essential administrative pre-requisite of any real effort to improve hygienic conditions.

During the year a circular submitted from the Department of Health intimating that it had been suggested to the Secretary of State that dogs should not be allowed into premises in which food was sold was submitted to the County Council. Whilst the Secretary of State was not satisfied that the matter could be appropriately dealt with by enactment he felt that a practicable step might be made to encourage the display of a notice by food traders signed by the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that in the interests of hygiene dogs should

not be brought into such premises. After consideration by the appropriate Committee of the County Council it was agreed that the usefulness of such a notice would be limited and the matter was continued until the whole question of food hygiene was being dealt with.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 1,980 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and seizures, amounting to 10,640 lbs. of foodstuffs, were made by the Sanitary Staff. A noticeable feature of the condemnation of tinned food was that there was a large amount of imported gammon and luncheon meat amongst it.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requires occupiers and owners of land and premises, other than of agricultural land, to notify the local authority in writing of the presence of rats and mice in substantial numbers.

The Act places upon every local authority the following duties :— (i) to inspect its district ; (ii) to destroy rats and mice on its own properties ; (iii) to enforce the duties of occupiers and owners, and for these purposes gives powers of entry and authority to serve notices requiring treatment to be carried out.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operators was 874.

The number of trapping operations was 1,109 and gassing was carried out on 587 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 14,856, in addition to 1,481 mice.

The control of the organisation in respect of rat disinfestation is in the hands of the County Sanitary Inspector. The district staffs make the necessary preliminary inspections in relation to infestation of all properties within the County and obtain the services of one or more of the three Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department if and when conditions warrant this. Inspections are carried out by the

Sanitary Staff on a routine basis and are not restricted entirely to inspections on complaint. Regular disinfection work is carried out to all departmental property, i.e., refuse coups, sewage works, canteens, slaughterhouses, etc.

The service of the Rodent Control Operatives is given on a payment basis and the only occasion on which payment is not enforced is where disinfection measures are being carried out at abandoned properties or in dwelling-houses, etc., where there is no known owner or where the financial circumstances of the owner or occupier warrant the provision of the service free of charge.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year. In every instance where intimation was made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent was given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives. Indeed, in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals throughout each year.

During the year the Department of Agriculture arranged courses of instruction in detection, protection and control of rodent infestation and opportunity was taken to nominate the Senior Assistant of my Department to attend the course for Inspectorial and Supervisory Staffs whilst at the same time two of the operatives attended the course on the application and practice of up-to-date methods of rat destruction.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with throughout the year by the three Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department :—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shops and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Sewage Purification Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hospitals and Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Schools and School Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cooking Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION—*Continued.*

Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mill Lade and Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vacant Feus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plots	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Club House	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stable	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smithy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 874 <hr/> <hr/>

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							<hr/> 83 <hr/> <hr/>

Interments

Although Sub-Section 1 (*d*) of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, has been repealed by Section 50 of the National Assistance Act of 1948, interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority of unclaimed bodies found within the County numbered 14—3 adults and 11 infants. The total shows an increase of

four over the previous year and the cost to the Local Authority amounted to £75 6s. The sum of £24 3s. 10d. was afterwards recovered from benefit societies, etc.

Burial Grounds

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

One interment took place in St. Ninian's Churchyard, Stonehouse, and four in St. Bryde's Cemetery, Douglas, which burial grounds were the subject of Orders in Council in respect of closure with certain reservations. The burials were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Requests were made during the year for reports on the condition of the old portion of Leadhills Cemetery and of the burial ground at Wrangholm Churchyard, New Stevenston. These burial grounds were the subject of detailed investigation. The survey of Wrangholm Churchyard was completed and showed that the ground was overcrowded but the full report had not been placed before the Court for decision at the end of the year.

Public Cleansing

A good standard of environmental sanitation can only be maintained by the proper storage, collection and disposal of the household refuse produced in the houses of the people. The health of the community can be seriously affected by delay and carelessness in these important functions of the Local Authority. It is no easy task in such an extensive County as Lanarkshire with urban areas larger than many burghs and with populous rural districts which must be serviced in a similar fashion.

The service involves heavy expenditure and in the interests of the ratepayers it must be organised efficiently and effectively controlled.

In the County it has been the endeavour gradually to increase throughout the past few years the use of direct labour and motor haulage and it can be said that very considerable improvements are taking place. Instead of numerous large and small separate districts being administered as isolated units a combination of these districts has taken place and the service has now become unified throughout the County. Although it is not yet possible to dispense wholly with

contract labour the number of contractors has now been reduced to four, whilst a few of the isolated rural workers' houses owned by the County Council are being serviced by adjacent farmers. The full significance of this can only be assessed when it is known that in 1943 there were 62 Special Scavenging Districts in the County and 30 private contractors were operating the collection of household refuse.

Whilst the Direct Labour staff of 230 has undoubtedly improved the service it has added to the difficulties of the Inspector of Cleansing in respect of the control which he must exercise to maintain such a staff at a satisfactory level of efficiency, particularly in view of the serious difficulties of retaining experienced operators in face of the more favourable conditions of employment which can be obtained in other spheres. Team work is a necessity in cleansing operations and very often an unsatisfactory member of a team can hamper seriously the work of collection and create dissatisfaction amongst his team mates in addition to giving reason for complaint by ratepayers.

Generally speaking the few complaints received throughout the year, despite difficulties of inclement weather and labour force, have been of a nature which emphasised the good work of the large majority of the employees.

It should be realised that the very heavy work involved in the removal of household refuse demands employees of good physique and health and to retain such a type of employee it is essential that every effort should be made to provide him with an ample supply of protective clothing, good locker and washing facilities at all depots and satisfactory vehicles with proper travelling cabin. If these are provided an incentive is given to the men to give of their best in the service of the public. In this connection in one area arrangements were made for the cleansing employees to have the use of baths and lockers at a convenient pithead centre in order to allow them to take a bath and change into clean clothing before going home. The expense of this scheme is borne by the Local Authority but although it has been in operation for the last five months of the year the results have been most disappointing. If each of the employees had used the facilities to the fullest extent more than 5,000 baths should have been recorded during the period but in actual fact the employees used the facilities to the extent of 63 baths only. This surely calls for some instruction to the men in the benefits to be derived both to themselves and to their families in the use of such health-giving facilities.

Considerable extensions of the existing County Special Scavenging District were agreed to during the year as shown by the following brief descriptions :—

FIRST DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Abington Area.

Extension No. 1—An area to include the village of Abington.

Roberton Area.

Extension No. 2—An area to include subjects at Roberton and Ladygill.

Wiston Area.

Extension No. 3—An area to include Wiston Lodge and other subjects at Wiston.

SECOND DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Blackwood Area.

Extension No. 4—An area lying to the south-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Blackwood to include subjects in the vicinity of the County Council's housing site at Vere Road.

Douglas West Area.

Extension No. 5—An area to include subjects at Douglas West.

Glespin Area.

Extension No. 6—An area to include subjects at Glespin.

Lesmahagow Area.

Extension No. 7—An area lying to the north-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Lesmahagow to include the County Council's housing site at Milton.

Extension No. 8—An area lying to the south-east of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Lesmahagow to include the Scottish Special Housing Association's housing site.

THIRD DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Carluke Area.

Extension No. 9—An area lying to the south-east of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Carluke to include part of the County Council's housing site and other subjects.

Carnwath Area.

Extension No. 10—An area lying to the east of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Carnwath to include part of the County Council's housing site.

FOURTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Eddlewood Area.

Extension No. 11—An area lying to the south-east of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Eddlewood to include the County Council's housing site.

Quarter Area.

Extension No. 12—An area to include subjects at Quarter.

FIFTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Blantyre Area.

Extension No. 13—An area lying to the north-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Blantyre to include part of the County Council's housing site at Thornhill and other subjects.

Extension No. 14—An area lying to the south-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Blantyre to include subjects in the vicinity of Sydes Brae.

East Kilbride Area.

Extensions Nos. 15 and 16—The whole of the area designated in the New Town (East Kilbride) Designation Order, 1947, in so far as outwith the County Special Scavenging District at East Kilbride.

SIXTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Bellshill Area.

Extension No. 17—An area lying to the south-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Bellshill to include part of the County Council's housing site at Orbiston.

Bothwellhaugh Area.

Extension No. 18—An area to include subjects at Bothwellhaugh.

Carnbroe Area.

Extension No. 19—An area to include the County Council's housing site and other subjects at Carnbroe.

Chapelhall Area.

Extension No. 20—An area lying to the west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Chapelhall to include the County Council's housing site at Kennelburn.

Extension No. 21—An area lying to the north of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Chapelhall to include the County Council's housing site at Gartness and other subjects.

New Stevenston and Carfin Area.

Extension No. 22—An area lying to the south of the existing County Special Scavenging District at New Stevenston to include house, lodge and offices at New Stevenston Cemetery.

Extension No. 23—An area lying to the north of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Carfin.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Dalziel and Netherton Area.

Extension No. 24—An area lying to the south-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Netherton to include property fronting the Kirkhill Back Road.

Kingshill Area.

Extension No. 25—An area lying to the south-east of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Allanton to include the County Council's housing site.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Newton and Flemington Area.

Extension No. 26—An area lying to the north of the existing County Special Scavenging District to include the County Council's housing site at Westburn and other subjects.

NINTH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annathill Area.

Extension No. 27—An area to include subjects at Annathill.

Baillieston Area.

Extension No. 28—An area lying to the south-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Baillieston to include part of the County Council's housing site at Muirside.

Bargeddie Area.

Extension No. 29—An area lying to the south-east of the existing County Special Scavenging District to include the new R.C. school.

Bridgend Area.

Extension No. 30—An area to include subjects at Bridgend, Chryston.

Chryston and Muirhead Area.

Extension No. 31—An area lying to the north-west of the existing County Special Scavenging District at Chryston to include part of the Scottish Special Housing Association's housing site.

VEHICLES.—The effort made throughout the year to improve the fleet of 48 vehicles operating in the County has progressed satisfactorily and 10 vehicles of an obsolete type have been replaced by new vehicles of modern design. I am pleased to record that there are now no vehicles of pre-war vintage in use in the County for the collection of household refuse.

In addition to the replacements referred to, two new modern refuse collecting vehicles were purchased for use in the built-up areas of Cambuslang and Bellshill. These vehicles are fitted with a van type body and rear-loading aperture, one being provided with a mechanical ram for packing the refuse and the other of unique design in having, instead of a mechanical system of packing, a double type of tipper which can tip the body forward to enable the refuse to be thrown to the front. Both vehicles are easier to load and cleaner to operate from the employees' point of view, and from the public aspect they are more dustless and less offensive to the eye than the side-loading type. It is hoped gradually to introduce this rear-loading dustless type of vehicle to those areas with large housing scheme units where it has been found to be most efficient.

The 48 vehicles engaged traversed during the year a distance of 286,318 miles and collected 42,139 loads of household refuse amounting in weight to approximately 126,000 tons.

DISPOSAL.—The system of controlled tipping operating at many disposal points in the County continues to be carried out in a satisfactory fashion as I think will be agreed on an examination of the

photograph on page 170 of the report showing Cambuslang Tip, where a recreation ground on low-lying land is being filled in to prevent further flooding from the River Clyde, and the recreational facilities—football, rugby and hockey pitches, etc.—provided on the higher level. This, despite difficulties, has been, in my opinion, a well worth while scheme carried out with the minimum of inconvenience and nuisance conditions to the nearby residents.

To facilitate easier levelling of the surface of the tip a calf-dozer was purchased and has been found to be a distinct asset both in completing and consolidating the finished level and in levelling the refuse as it is tipped from the vehicles.

A machine of this type should, in my opinion, be considered a necessary part of the equipment for all refuse tips where a large amount of refuse is being disposed of daily and I am proposing the gradual supply of such vehicles at the other large disposal points in the County. There is no doubt that hand labour in such necessary work is not so satisfactory and is in the long run more costly.

Another tip which had been left in an uneven state was levelled by bull-dozer throughout the year and finished off in a satisfactory condition to enable the farmer to take over for agricultural purposes what was formerly a disused quarry hole, useless land being thereby converted to usefulness.

It was necessary to obtain the consent of the County Planning Committee for the use of land at Dalserf as a refuse coup and a plan and sections showing the proposed land to be utilised were submitted for approval. The plans submitted indicated the estimated life of the proposed operations to be 20 years and showed the land proposed to be filled over in four 5-yearly periods. The finished levels of the area would ultimately be the same as the average levels of the adjoining roadways and the system of operations would be in accordance with the recognised principles of controlled tipping, the finished surface being of furnace ash. The meeting, after consideration, approved that consent be granted to the use of the land for the coupling of refuse, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) That the applicants shall at all times deal with the area of land forming the subject of consent in accordance with the plans submitted.

- (2) That the refuse shall be couped in a regular and systematic manner in accordance with a recognised system of "controlled tipping" and under adequate supervision, and to the satisfaction of the local Planning Authority.
- (3) That all slopes to be formed between the finished levels of the coup, and between the coup and adjoining lands, shall in all cases, except on the eastern boundary of the coupling area, be dressed to a batter of not less than 1 foot vertical for every 2 feet horizontal.
- (4) That the area reclaimed by coupling shall be covered with a 6-inch coat of clean furnace ash. This work to proceed concurrently with extensions of the coupling.
- (5) That the applicants shall at all times ensure that adequate provision is made for the drainage of the site.
- (6) That the access to and from the site shall be as shown on the plan accompanying the application and no new means of access shall be constructed, formed and/or laid out except as may be agreed in writing with the Highways Authority and any other access whether in use or not must be discontinued and closed.
- (7) That at the termination of the operations provided for by the consent or at the abandonment of the site prior to the completion of these operations all plant and/or buildings no longer required for the purposes of coupling shall be removed within six months from the termination of operations and the entire site left in a neat and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the local Planning Authority.

In three other districts ground had to be obtained throughout the year for tipping purposes and agreement was entered into to rent a portion of land in one instance and to lease for 15 years suitable land in two other instances.

All refuse coups are treated regularly with Gammexane to prevent the breeding of flies and the County Council Rodent Control Operatives were engaged at regular intervals throughout the year in the work of rat disinfection.

The approximate total cubic capacity of household refuse desposited in these refuse tips during the year was 260,000 cubic yards.

Controlled refuse coup—Technical College Playing Fields, Cambuslang.



COMPLETED FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY PITCHES.



FURTHER WORK IN PROGRESS.

GARAGING.—Some progress has been made during the year in the very necessary acquisition of garage accommodation, and I am glad to report that two garages, one at Blantyre and one at Bargeddie, have now been purchased. This enables the fleet of vehicles to be properly accommodated in County Council garages in all the populous areas, i.e., Cambuslang, Blantyre, Bellshill, Larkhall, Baillieston and Shotts. Accommodation owned by the County Council is still required, however, at Bishopbriggs, Chryston, Carstairs and Lesmahagow. The provision of such garage accommodation makes the general maintenance work on the vehicles much easier and enables proper equipment to be installed, such as pressure washing machines or compressors, and the provision of heating arrangements for the winter months. Previous to the supply of such equipment washing of the vehicles was a somewhat haphazard arrangement and thorough cleansing was not always possible. Similarly, the regular maintenance of tyre pressures was only possible through the good offices of private garage proprietors.

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—Mention was made in last year's report of certain criticism made in respect of lay-out of Housing Schemes in the proposed New Town at East Kilbride. These lay-outs whilst probably admirable from the planning point of view did not show, I am afraid, that serious consideration had been given to the practical aspect of the collection of household refuse. Long traverses for the collectors were shown not as exceptions but as the general rule. The attention of the Corporation was drawn to the needless expenditure which would ultimately be brought very forcibly to their notice if this type of planning were to be continued and it was suggested that much more earnest consideration be given to the matter. Endeavour is now being made to obtain more satisfactory access to the houses to cut out long traverses and, whilst there is still reason to keep the matter constantly before the Corporation, there is no doubt that heed is being taken of the representations already made.

Owing to the rapid extension of East Kilbride, proposals had to be made throughout the year in respect of the ultimate increase in equipment and staff which would be required. The household refuse from East Kilbride is presently collected by the staff of the Fifth District Council area and disposed of at the refuse coup at High Blantyre. The service is provided with one 10-cubic-yard Dennis side-loading refuse collection motor vehicle manned by one driver and three loaders and is employed three days per week in the area. As the estimated amount of refuse to be collected yearly will increase from

approximately 1,100 tons to approximately 12,000 tons, a considerable increase in equipment and staff will be required and a full-time staff will ultimately be necessary, comprising six motor refuse collection vehicles with six drivers and 24 loaders. In addition, arrangements will require to be made for the garaging of the vehicles, including storage facilities for equipment and for salvage of waste paper.

As the coup at High Blantyre will become unsuitable for the refuse of the expanding town an inspection of suitable sites in the East Kilbride area has been made and it has been found that old quarry ground at Brancumhall would serve for the purpose of controlled tipping of the refuse for the New Town. After consideration and having examined plans showing two areas at Brancumhall which could be utilised for tipping purposes and the use to which the land could be put when tipping had been completed the Special Districts Committee agreed that it should be remitted to a sub-committee to consider the whole matter and report. The sub-committee, in accordance with arrangement, inspected the site of the proposed tipping area at Brancumhall and heard explanations in relation thereto from the County Sanitary Inspector. After discussing the proposal with a representative of the Corporation who was present at the inspection, the meeting expressed the opinion that the site was suitable for tipping purposes and agreed to recommend that negotiations should be entered into with the East Kilbride Development Corporation for the use of the ground, and that the County Sanitary Inspector should be authorised to order any additional vehicles which might be necessary to meet the increasing collection of refuse and to make arrangements for the housing of the vehicles and for the provision of storage, etc., and accommodation for salvage materials. The question of the financial arrangements with the Corporation in respect of the increase of scavenging services was continued for consideration at a later date.

Collection and Disposal Costs.

Number of Houses within County				Cost	Cost per
Special Scavenging District ...				per	1,000 of
Population				House	Population
...				76,490	304,457
Collection Costs, including					
Wages, Repairs and Main-					
tenance, etc.				£90,676	£1 3 7
Disposal Costs including					
Wages and Maintenance ...				£4,906	£0 1 3·3
Overall Coast				£95,582	£1 4 11·9
					£314 8 3·4

It was estimated that during the current financial year, May, 1951 to May, 1952, the cost of collection and disposal of household refuse within the County Special Scavenging District would be £131,068 whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., would amount to £24,861, leaving a balance of £106,207 to be obtained from rates, thus necessitating a rate of 1s. 2d. per £ of valuation to be assessed equally on owner and occupier.

An analysis of this expenditure shows that it is equal to approximately £1 6s. per house per annum or 6d. per week. This is a most moderate charge for the service of a twice-weekly collection of refuse throughout almost the whole of the district and a thrice-weekly collection from tenemental properties, together with the proper and efficient disposal of the refuse to prevent nuisance conditions. It is of interest to record that of the large expenditure involved almost £71,000 is expended on wages of workmen alone.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year 191 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide proper covered galvanised-iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. Owing to the difficulty of supplies, however, a considerable period elapses before the necessary receptacles are provided and in several cases the matter was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted, but it was not found necessary to take legal action, as the required dustbins were duly supplied.

Public Conveniences

As indicated in last year's report a scheme of priority grouping for the provision of public conveniences throughout the County was approved. This priority list included fourteen proposals and of these sanction was given for the construction of three during the year, all of which were commenced by 31st December.

From almost every district in the County complaints are constantly arising in respect of malicious damage being done to the various public conveniences. This continuing damage is a constant source of expenditure which adds considerably to the annual maintenance costs. It also appears to be a matter which it is impossible to control unless through the public spirit of the private individual who as a responsible ratepayer should immediately notify the Police Authorities of any instance of abuse which he witnesses.

Salvage

The collection of salvage has proceeded throughout the year in a fairly satisfactory manner although schemes of collection in certain of the areas had to be reorganised to some extent. This was done by the purchase of trailers which it was agreed was the most suitable and desirable method to collect waste paper instead of the special collections which were operated in some of the districts during the peak years of salvage. Improved collections were obtained at the beginning of the year but as the prices given by the merchants for waste paper increased some drop in the amount collected by the scavenging employees was noted. This was found to be due to the entry into the collection field by all sorts of organisations—Boys' Brigade, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and others—in addition to private collectors, and the disposal by some industrial concerns of their waste paper direct to the merchants. Whilst it is desirable that as much waste paper as possible should be collected for the benefit of the nation, local organisations and industrial concerns should bear in mind that the return obtained from salvage collected by the Local Authority goes wholly towards the reduction in rates for the benefit of the ratepayers as a whole and that the salvage collected privately benefits such agencies only. It is probable also that if the price of waste paper which is at present prevailing is reduced these organisations will immediately cease to collect and calls will be made on the Local Authority to take over such collections when these become to the private collectors unprofitable. In the interests of the ratepayers, therefore, it should be the endeavour of all persons to permit the Local Authority to collect their waste paper and so make some contribution towards the overall reduction in the scavenging rate.

The receipts from salvage during the year ended December, 1951, were as follows :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	710	15	0	7	10,929	5	8
Scrap Metal, etc.	...	...	167	3	1	2	426	5	6
Textiles, etc.	...	...	10	8	0	0	150	2	9
Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...	1,086	12	2	0	3,501	7	5
			1,974	18	3	9	£15,007	1	4

The total receipts of £15,007 is equivalent to the saving of approximately 2d. per £ on the scavenging rate. Whilst this is satisfactory I

feel sure that with further earnest endeavour and the elimination of private collectors a considerable additional saving could be attained.

From the commencement of our operations in July, 1944, to December, 1951, the amount and value of materials collected were as follows:—Waste paper, 12,146 tons, valued at £80,385; other materials totalling 32,994 tons, valued at £52,808, giving a total of all materials—45,140 tons, valued at £133,193.

Application was made during the year by the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association for a bonus payment to be made to the scavenging employees engaged in the collection of salvage but after consideration it was agreed that no action be taken in respect of this proposal. Fundamentally the person who increases the salvage is the housewife and the work of collection is carried out by the Local Authority as a part of the general obligatory functions of scavenging. The main duty of the Cleansing Department is to collect and dispose of the household refuse efficiently and economically and not to act as a trading concern.

Rivers Pollution Prevention

The inspection work carried out during the year 1951 is summarised in the following table:—

Nature	SOURCES LIABLE TO CAUSE POLLUTION				POLLUTIONS DETECTED	
	Number	Number Inspected	Number of Inspections	Samples taken	Number of Sources	Number Detected
Coal Dross Washers ...	28	28	207	87	19	128
Ammonia, etc., Works ...	11	11	69	13	6	17
Paper Mills ...	4	4	59	31	4	13
Print, Dye Works, etc. ...	2	2	15	10	—	—
Sewage Works and Outfalls	—	21	163	47	7	8
Streams, etc. ...	—	141	1,342	896	—	—
Mine Waters ...	—	7	43	27	1	1
Miscellaneous ...	19	19	87	20	10	21
Totals ...	—	233	1,985	1,131	47	188

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 188. Of these 128 came from coal-dross washing plants, 17 from gas works and tar distillation plants, 13 from paper mills and the remainder included effluents from sand-washing plants and oil discharges from works.

COAL-DROSS WASHERS.—There were 28 coal-dross washers on the register at the end of the year. The Priory Colliery washer ceased operations during the year and No. 9 Auchlochan Colliery at Coalburn resumed after a number of years.

Pollutions were detected from 19 of the 28 collieries with coal-dross washers with consequent more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the North Calder Water, the South Calder Water and the River Clyde. The responsible National Coal Board officials were notified of these pollutions and where necessary meetings were held at the collieries to expedite repairs in remedying defects in settling ponds and pumping installations.

MINE WATERS.—Twenty-seven samples of mine water as pumped from the mine were taken. Only one of these was of a polluting nature.

AMMONIA, ETC., WORKS.—Sixty-nine inspections were made to 9 sources of pollution, 13 samples were taken and 17 pollutions detected. The main sources of pollution were Cambuslang, Shotts and Uddingston Gas Works, Shettleston Chemical Works and Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts.

The discharge of gas liquor from Uddingston Gas Works into the County Council's sewers was the subject of discussion by the Drainage Committee. The Scottish Gas Board were informed that unless there was a considerable reduction in the amount of gas liquor discharged, or, alternatively, satisfactory arrangements made at the Gas Works for the pre-treatment of the gas liquor the County Council would take steps to exclude the liquor effluent from their sewage. The Gas Board were thus compelled to obtain another outlet and this has been accomplished by disposing of the liquor into a bore hole 90 feet in depth. Whilst this is operating satisfactorily at the moment it is possible and indeed probable that the liquor will ultimately percolate to a point with discharge, perhaps, to a stream or to underground workings.

At Cambuslang Gas Works new tar settling tanks were provided towards the end of the year.

The flow of ammoniacal liquor to the South Calder Water from Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts continued to be regulated according to the arrangement referred to in last Annual Report.

PAPER MILLS.—Fifty-nine visits were made to the 4 paper mills or their outfalls. Thirty-one samples were taken and of these 17 contained appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended

solids. The new Ames Crosta settling tanks at Caldercruix Paper Mills continue to operate in a satisfactory manner with a consequent improvement in the effluent discharging to the North Calder Water.

At Eastfield Paper Mills there is a fibre recovery plant, the effluent from which discharges to the River Clyde.

A new Dorr-Oliver plant was completed at Clyde Paper Mills, Rutherglen, towards the end of the year. This tank was provided for the retention of the suspended solids and should result in an improved effluent from these mills.

SAND WASHING.—The sand washing plant at Mauldslie referred to in last Annual Report was discontinued during the year. The owners, Wilmae Concrete Company, commenced sand-washing operations at Avonside, Drumclog, and a complaint was received regarding pollution of the River Avon shortly after the plant was installed. The matter was investigated following which the company provided settling ponds since when no pollution of the stream has been detected.

NEWHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.—Inspections were made of the O'Wood Burn and although occasionally a slight film of oil was detected the arrangements made to prevent pollution continue to work satisfactorily.

SOLID MATTER POLLUTION.—A complaint was received regarding the dumping of refuse, rubbish, etc., in the Molendinar Burn at Stepps. Cautionary notices were posted and the debris removed at the instance of this department.

CARBARNS SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.—Cyanide Pollution—Reports received during the year from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw Sewage Works Manager show that the neutralising treatment of spent cyanide from the works of Young's Windows Ltd., within the Burgh, before discharging into the sewer, continue to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The analyses of the samples of the effluent taken periodically indicate that the measures being adopted prevent any pollution of the River Clyde.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951.—The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, which provided for the establishment of River Purification Boards received the Royal Assent on 1st August, 1951. These Boards will come into operation on a date to be specified by the Secretary of State but in the meantime the County Council will continue as the appropriate authority for rivers pollution prevention under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

CAR SYKE DITCH, MOSSEND.—Complaint was made regarding the unsatisfactory condition of this ditch which receives industrial waste water and oil deposits from two large works in the district. The matter was taken up with the firms concerned who provided oil separators and cleaned the ditch to the culvert at Calder Road. The County Council cleaned and regraded the portion on the west side of Calder Road since when no pollutions have been detected.

Conclusion

At the completion of another year's labour I have again to record my thanks and appreciation to my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their generous and efficient support and co-operation throughout the year. I must also place on record my indebtedness to the members of the County Council for the continued consideration shown in their personal contacts with my department which are necessitated by the many aspects of local problems in general arising in their respective districts.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1952.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1951

HOUSING.—Twelve permanent houses were completed and occupied early in the year and further building operations on the same site made steady progress, regular visits being made throughout the year and meetings held with the Clerk of Works, tradesmen, etc.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—During the year 113 inspections of unfit dwellings were made and further consideration was given to the question of such houses in the Burgh. In several instances the owners were approached with a view to obtaining a voluntary undertaking that certain houses would not be relet in the event of the present tenants removing but at the close of the year no written undertakings had been received from the owners concerned.

No Representations under the Housing Act were made during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Several routine samples of water were taken in the Burgh during the year, all proving satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—During the early part of the year extensive flooding took place at the south end of the town, resulting in considerable silting and partial blockage of the main sewer approaching the sewage purification works. The Town Council arranged for the necessary remedial measures to be undertaken by a local contractor, but, although the work was commenced and despite repeated assurances from the contractor that the matter would have attention, the operation had not been completed by the end of the year.

At the time the above matter was being investigated it was found that the sewage purification works were not functioning as they should, the standard of the effluent being far from normal. Several recommendations were made and advice given to the attendant, resulting in considerable improvement by the end of the year.

DAIRIES.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed by van. The other retailers purveying milk within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES.—There are 18 factories within the Burgh, 17 mechanical and 1 non-mechanical, comprising the following trades :—Sausage manufacturers, 5 ; Bakers, 2 ; Cabinetmakers, 2 ; Blacksmith, 1 ; Engineers, 1 ; Plumber, 1 ; Joiner, 1 ; Motor Engineers, 4 ; and Gasworks, 1. The general standard was found to be satisfactory.

NUISANCES.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh area for the detection of nuisance conditions and in a few cases where such were found little trouble was experienced in having matters remedied.

ICE-CREAM.—Regular inspections were made of the four registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh and all were found to be generally satisfactory. A representative from the Department of Health for Scotland was conducted on a tour of inspection of the ice-cream premises during the year.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—A good standard of cleanliness was maintained in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

TENTS AND VANS.—These are normally met with during the holiday season but no cause for complaint in this respect was found during the year.

SCAVENGING.—The direct labour scavenging service, which came into operation in December last, was continued in a satisfactory manner throughout the year. No complaints with respect to refuse collection were received. The refuse continues to be deposited in a coup at Oxgate.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—The public conveniences within the Burgh were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year and 59 items weighing 44½ lbs. seized as unsound were removed. The standard of cleanliness in the shops was found to be high.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.—The services of a County Rodent Control Operative were utilised to deal with an infestation of rats at Oxgate Coup and several private premises were also dealt with, all with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary accommodation in the schools continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continues to be maintained generally in a satisfactory condition. A further complaint was received during the year regarding the tipping of offal, etc., in the open fields at Oxgate Coup but on the matter being brought to the notice of the superintendent the practice ceased.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.

RAG FLOCK, ETC., ACT.—Three firms in the upholstery business were notified regarding the provisions of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, which came into operation on 1st November, but by the end of the year applications for registration had not been received.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County and Burgh Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 31st March, 1952.



